Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 255 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$12,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama.
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	69,93,9903-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/. at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Assistant Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO. LIMITED.
BANKERS
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
115, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
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Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by:—
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.
Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 2853

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PUBLIC

WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN 20 MINIMS OF

KADI

taken twice a day is a sure preventive of the above disease, and 30 minims taken thrice a day after meals cures Influenza without fail and prevents any complication of the Lungs.

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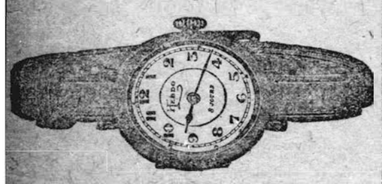
AND
D. SPECIFIC Co.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.



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FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
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Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Agent for India—
BABAN GOKHALAY
Almaram Mansion, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

A Large Stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery

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TEL. ADDRESS "Thoughts"
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TELEPHONE No 2628.
THE CHEAPEST
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS
AND
DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES, &C
Prompt attention given to all inquiries and V.P. Orders.
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(CORNER SHOP)
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

Right from the Start!

As soon as baby has any teeth, it is time to see they are kept clean. The delicious flavour of COLGATE'S Ribbon Dental Cream encourages children to form a healthful daily habit.—

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RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
TRADE MARK
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(REGISTERED)

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It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brainworkers, and Students, as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides, it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-15 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.

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Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co. No. 253, JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Of that delicate & refined purity which is essential to the ideal toilet soap.

"ERASMIC"
The Dainty SOAP.

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A book particularly written for Business men, Public Accountants and Auditors, Students of Commerce and Law.
"Officially recommended as a text by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board and adopted by the premier Colleges of Commerce in Bombay."

ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW
BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;
Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc.
Rs. 6-8.
This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.
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PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.
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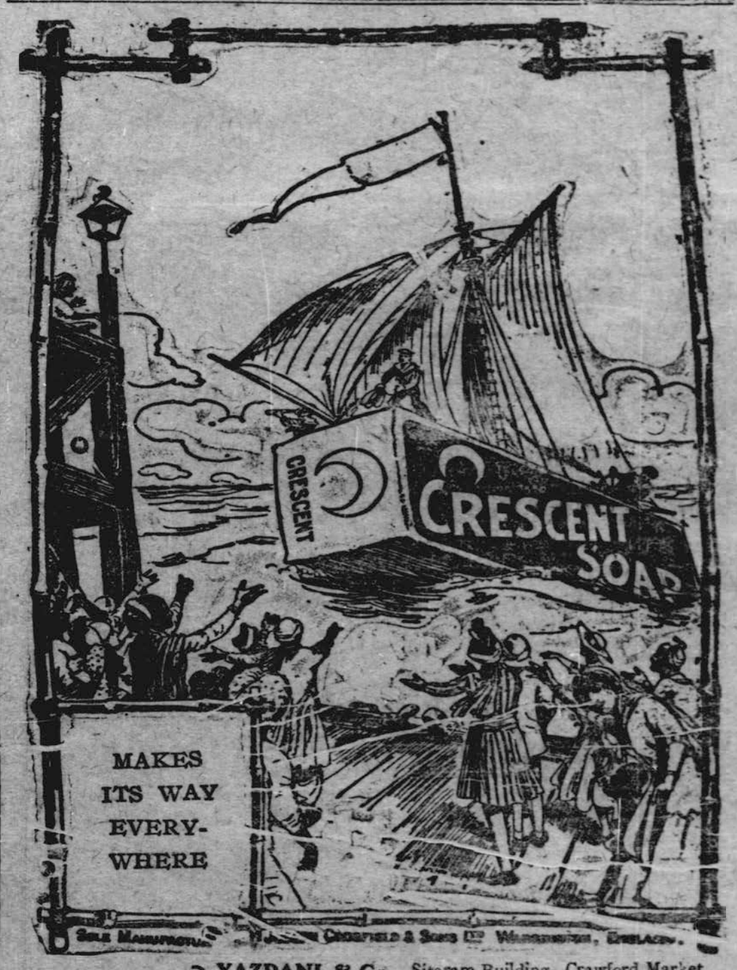
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. Your pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years' Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged—alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.*, 1, *Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*



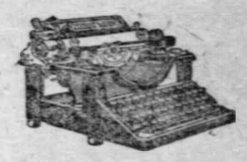
BOMBAY / *CHIEF DEALERS*
YAZDANI & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market
ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi
L. MOTIRAM & Sons, Abdool Rehman Street,
ESOOFALLY DAWOODBHOY & SONS, 198, Bapu Khote Street, Null Bazar
TYABALLI RASOOLBHOY, JUBBULPORE
SOLE IMPORTERS for Sind Baluchistan and the Punjab
A. HAJI DOSSUL & SONS, KARACHI.

PLEASE NOTE our Addresses.

We are removing to another end and on opposite side of GREEN STREET, Fort, in Old Telephone Building
AND
have opened a Branch at MURTIJAPUR, (Berar) for the convenience of Gin and Press Owners of Khandesh Berar and Central Provinces, where stores and machinery can be obtained at Bombay prices.
We stock, Machinery, Loom Sundries, Gin Stores, Beltings etc.
M. H. DINSHAW & CO., GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Branch—MURTIJAPUR.

Buying a Typewriter?

Then see that you get the best that money can buy.
There is one that you really MUST see
WOODSTOCK
The Typewriter Supreme
It is not expensive, the price being Rs. 370 for Foolscap size. It is not complicated,—being the simplest of Typewriters.



Ask for a demonstration, given free
SOLE AGENTS:
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.
C.B. 322

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are
FLOODED
WITH ORDERS
OF
SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
and
FEVER
now passing over it.
It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Madon Sons & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

MENOIS REQUISITES.
Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.
Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.
Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.
Agents Wanted.
MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY
BOMBAY 10.

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Advertisements ... after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 *lines, Rs.* 2 *per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas* 4 *extra.*

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—*Rs.* 6 *per inch, Minimum charge Rs.* 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—*Rs.* 6 *per inch.*

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 *per inch. No display allowed.*

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE COMFORTABLE by wearing soft Bath Sandles obtainable at the LAXMINARAYAN ORIENT STORES, Sandhurst Road, Chowpaty, Bombay. Price Rs. 1/1 Pair. 2692

CONSULT with old Doctor and young Astrologer Dr. P. C. KHAMGAUMWALLA. (established 1865), thoroughly cures acute and chronic Asthma and Hemi-Krania (half headache) with entire satisfaction. Karanjia Building, Tram Terminus Line, Grant Road, Bombay. 2678

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X.", c/o. Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS on Rs. 50—60 and Mechanical Engineers. Apply, THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. Tele. Bureau, Poona. 2633

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN and 2 DISTRIBUTORS, for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND ZUNJIDARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

W... and COPY... 1015-A, Advt. ...citor's Firm. Apply to Box No. ... Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

WANTED—TYPIST with good handwriting. Eurasian male or female. Apply to Box No. 1038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2681

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with previous office experience, pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2645

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing typewriting for general office work and also a Gujrati Accounts Clerk. Apply with testimonials and references Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2597

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—HOSPITAL WRITERS, and STOREKEEPERS, for Field Service. Apply personally to Messrs. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 2670

WANTED—An experienced CLERK in Coal Business for Bombay and Calcutta, pay or commission, see personally between 1—3 p.m. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Coal Department, 306, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 2672

WANTED—A smart GUJARATI HINDU thoroughly conversant with cotton, ginning and accounts for British East Africa. Apply sharp to NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., 111, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2677

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for the Ornellas' School, Poona, Roman Catholic preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Rev. FR. SUPERIOR. 2432

WANTED.—A SCIENCE MASTER and a MUSIC MASTER for the Marwari High School, Sandhurst Road. Apply to the SECRETARY, stating salary and qualifications. 2684

WANTED.—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a local Exchange Bank, must be smart and energetic. Apply to Box No. 1040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2694

WANTED—A capable SUPERVISOR, with experience of architectural buildings for a work in the Fort. Apply stating experience, qualification and salary required to Box No. 1031A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2648

WANTED—A GRADUATE, Honours in Sanskrit (M.A. preferred), as Sanskrit Librarian on a graded post of Rs. 120 to 180. Those acquainted with manuscript research preferred. Apply to J. S. KUDALKAR, Curator of State Libraries, Central Library, Baroda. 2689.

WANTED—An experienced Hindu GRADUATE with Sanskrit as a Superintendent for the Kathiawar Bhatia Vidyarthi Bhavan at Rajkot. Lodging free. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED—A CLERK for outdoor and office work, good knowledge of English and Correspondence necessary; only those who have previous experience need apply; good salary to competent man. Apply to O. HARIDAS, c/o Kalianji Uka, Bazargate Street, Bombay. 2602

WANTED—One third-grade ASSISTANT SURGEON for Baran Dispensary in Kotah State with some practical experience. Pay Rs. 100—50—200. Rise of pay on the completion of 7 years' service. Local allowance Rs. 20—35—50 per month with each grade according to Bombay Medical Code of 1914. Apply to STATE SURGEON, Kotah, Rajputana. 2687

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on monthly contract. Apply for particulars R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bungalow, Sandhurst Road. 2631

WANTED—One WASHING MACHINE for Sodawater bottles, in good working order. Apply to VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 2651

WANTED—Rupees 15,000 by a going on concern. Usual interest with a part in the profit. Write to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2646

WANTED—A HOUSE near Kalbadevi or Mammadevi. Price not exceeding a lakh of rupees. Apply with plans and details to Box No. 1033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2656

WANTED.—BUYERS for Genuine American Red Lead and White Zinc Paint, fresh consignment. Apply sharp Box No. 1039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2685

WANTED TO ADVANCE Rs. 25,000 on sound securities. Apply Box No. 1034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2657

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One SAILING BOAT, cutter-rigged, 30 by 6, very strongly built in 1915, used for carrying cargo. 1, 3½ B.H.P. CAMPBELL OIL ENGINE in good working order. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCES DOCK. 2652

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Received. New National Portable Typewriters Improved Model No. 3. Visible Writing, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Weight with Case 9 lbs. Order early to save disappointment. Price	190
Underwood No. 5, with Tabulator	135
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new...	200
Factory Rebuilt Olivers No. 5, with Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look like new and work like new	
Remington No. 10, Brief Size, slightly used	

Ribbons, Carbons and other Accessories. Repairs to all Typewriters.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

F... BOILER... 150 in sound condi... Apply Box No. 1028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2641

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE.—Complete PRESS & GIN FACTORIES, Boilers 30 by 7½ by 150 flexible wire ropes, steel plates, electric dynamos, fire extinguishers, crabwinches, shaftings, pulleys, 2,500 ft. 2 in. pipes. PHIROZSHAW COMPANY, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon. 2279

FOR SALE—First class HORSES and a steel wheel VICTORIA, good as new. Also 6-cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, Limousine body, dynamo, etc., etc. Apply EDULJEE S. SHROFF, Jaffer Terrace, opposite Tardeo Post Office. 2583

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—6ft., 8ft. 10ft., 12ft. screw cutting gap bed lathes, complete fittings chucks, 5ft. foundry cupola, punching, shaping, planing, slotting machines, steam hammers, heavy drillers. Inspection invited. List on application. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2504

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H.-P., 4 Cylinder, STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, lately painted and overhauled in perfect order. Price Rs. 4,750. Further particulars from Box No. 1025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

12-16 (R.A.C. 15.9) WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR fitted with Rotax System, Dynamo and Electric Lamps, Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels, Jericho Whistle, 5 Tyres, good condition, in first class running order, Rs. 10,000 or nearest offer. Apply H. J. DUNLOP, The Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan. 2616

FOR SALE.—TREADLE PLATEN MACHINES, 9½in. by 13in. and 10in. by 15in., LETTERPRESS PRINTING MACHINE 18in. by 20in. by Wood. 20in. Lever CUTTING MACHINE by Chandler. DOUBLE SUPER-ROYAL MACHINE by Harrild. Apply GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Girgaum, Bombay. 2634

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Loco-type 30/40 H.P. Boilers,140 lbs. pressure, copper fire box, gun metal mountings, 8 in. 10 in. Centrifugal pumps, 8 & 18 N.H.P. Vertical boilers, 12 B.H.P. Robey Crude Oil Engine, 7 & 25 B.H.P. Kerosene Oil Engines, Steam Pumps, Band Sawing Machine Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2503

BLEACHING POWDER, 35-37 per cent. CHLORINE.—All interested in bleaching and chlorination problems are invited to secure information re our ELECTROLYTIC APPARATUS for the production of SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, an active bleaching and sterilising agent displacing Chloride of Lime. Our apparatus is economical, simple to operate, durable and is giving full satisfaction in Bombay Cotton Mills. Large consignments arriving. Full particulars, prices and advice may be had on consulting our Technical Chemist. JAVERI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Post Box 230, Bombay. 2254

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7 very good	125
Empire No. 1 Latest Portable	125
Empire No. 2 Latest	150
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest, Visible	150
Blick No. 7 Portable	110
Gujerati Remington almost new	200
Remington Urdu Excellent	150
National Portable No. 3, New with Case	190
Rebuilt Typewriters: Olivers No. 5 & 9	
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remingtons 10 and 11	

All Typewriter and Office Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
86 (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Second floor, Hall, dining, and four rooms, kitchen, loft, &c., on Gowalia Tank Road, for Parsis only. Apply RUSTOMJI between 2 and 5 at Davar's College, Esplanade Road. 2633

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for Ahmedabad Municipal Engineer's Office. Pay Rs. 40 per month. Only those with experience of P. W. D. work and with good command over English and Gujarati need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 29th October, 1918.

The appointment will be temporary for the present, but there would be good prospects in future for a really deserving hand.

D. K. BHAVE,
L.C.E., M.A., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Ahmedabad.
2640

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent and trained SURVEYOR for the survey work on Rs. 30 per month. The appointment will be temporary. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1918. Preference will be given to a qualified and experienced man only.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Nagpur.
2641

T... and bardan ... lying at our Mill ... as follows:—

About 1000 cwts. hoop-iron in pieces of about 20ft. to 24ft.
About 100 to 125 cwts. of hoop-iron in pieces of about 8ft. to 10ft.
About 100 cwts. of bardan.

(1) The prices offered should be for Mill delivery at Sholapur.

(2) The above quantities and measurements are approximate and may be either more or less.

(3) A deposit of Rupees One hundred will have to be paid with each tender and in the case of a tender being accepted a sum equal to one-third of the approximate value of the goods will have to be deposited by the tenderer within 48 hours of the intimation of the acceptance of any of the items of the tender.

(4) The Company reserves the right of accepting any one or more items out of any tender and of not accepting the highest or any tender.

(5) On the acceptance of a tender wholly or partly notice of the same will be given to the tenderer and on his failing to pay the deposit in time as above, the items would be disposed of at his cost at the option of the Company.

For further particulars and samples apply to:—

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2643

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
680

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions.
2577

in English legibly.

(Sd.) G. S. ...
Executive Engineer, Thana.
Thana, 24-10-18. 2686

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a Poultry House at the Arthur Crawford Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 8th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2683

MUNICIPALITIES

PLEASE NOTE.

KNOWLEDGE creates CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENCE means COOPERATION, and COOPERATION helps ADMINISTRATION; and therefore,

Every Administration must make special provision to impart clear knowledge of facts to the Citizens under its control.

Municipalities—that constitute the basis of self-government—should take the lead.

THE UNION AGENCY
(Prag Mahal, Bombay No. 2)
Can help them in the organisation of educational campaign in their District. 2691

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN having business with The Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., are informed that Messrs. Kothari Sutaria & Co. are no longer concerned with the management of The Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., and that they should address their communication to the undersigned as managers of the said Company.

K. S. MANEKLAL GOKULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
The Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd.
2667

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of November, 1918, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions mentioned in the notice dated the twenty-fifth day of October and posted to the shareholders will be submitted to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2613

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, 10th October, 1918. 2476

NOTICE.

RECRUITMENT OF FOREST CLERKS AND FORESTERS.

1. IN modification of the local rules circulated on 8th May, 1918, by this office below Government Order No. 4582, dated 22nd April, 1918, there will be a selective Examination for JUNIOR CLERKS and PROBATIONARY SENIOR CLERKS on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October at Thana, commencing at 12 a.m., on the first day and 8 a.m., on subsequent days; candidaces must be over 18 and under 22 years of age (unless already in service) and must have passed the Matriculation or English School Final Examination.

2. At the same time and place there will be a selective examination for additional SENIOR GRADE FORESTERS required under the revised Thana Working Plan—candidates must be over 22 years and under 26 years of age—and must have passed the Vernacular School Final or VII standard Vernacular examination.

3. A leaflet giving rules under the above mentioned Government Order and full details for both examinations can be had free of charge on application at any Divisional, Sub-Divisional or Range Forest Office.

W. F. D. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests, N.C.
Nasik, 1st October, 1918.

Attorneys ...
Nusserwanji Mehta and
Shaw Dorabji Mehta
2690

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YAYABHAI MAHOMEDALLY contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mirza Street, Parsi Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 625 and Street Nos. 71-73 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1933 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Aspanearji, on or towards the West by the house of Sorabji Cawasji on or towards the North by Mirza Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1918.
MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
2682. Purchasers' Attorneys.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FRERE ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned property, situate at Frere Road, within the Fort on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, held under a lease granted by the Bombay Port Trust dated 21st August, 1879

DESCRIPTION.

Leasehold land on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, situate at the corner of Frere Road and Fort Street, measuring 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with a four-storied house bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2835 and 1891 and Street No. 12 and 107-109 and Collector's New Survey No. 8480 and bounded on or towards the North and East by land of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Fort Street and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

Offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November, 1918. The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Solicitors at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors for the Vendors.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
11th October, 1918. 2434

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GODREJ SAFE ON STAND, SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, LARGE LOT OF COPPER UTENSILS ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the executors of late Mr. Peroshaw H. Mehta (Weaving Master, Bombay Cotton Mills Ltd.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th October, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Jubilee Mansion at ... Road, next to Dr. Parekh's Hospital, household furniture consisting of ... suite, sofas teak and blackwood ... marble top teapoy, writing ... medicine chest, iron and leakwood bedsteads, show case, large glass dressing mirror, beautiful wall clock, novels, silver presentation articles, specially made Godrej safe on stand, large lot of copper utensils, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Sale on MONDAY 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Queen's Road No. 10, Bungalow of Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O. and others.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Binocular in Solid Leather and Velvet case, Remington Typewriter, Plateware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Sweet-toned Piano, Big English Stove, Glassware, Crockery, Refrigerator, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Queen's Road, No. 10, Bungalow of the Military Officer, Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O., and others, dining table, chairs, grand mirror back solid sideboard, dinner-wagon, dumb-waiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet by Breslau, black-wood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, Remington typewriter, Prismatic binocular with solid leather velvet-lined case by Ross and Beh lady's low chair folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, big English stove, seasoned wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice box, refrigerator, etc., etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The catalogue will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th October, 1918.

...ral pieces or parcels of land ...nd together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Gondevli and Andheri Taluka Salsett District Thana in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 8 acres or thereabouts and registered under the following Nos.:—

Village.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	p.
Gondevli	56	5	2	0	4	7
	56	6	10	1	6	11
	56	7	2	1	4	11
	56	9	4½	1	12	11
	56	10	4½	1	12	11
	56	8	4	1	12	11
	57	1	5½	1	1	0
	57	2	7	1	0	0
	57	3	15	1	8	0
	57	4	5½	1	8	0
	57	6	3½	0	12	0
	57	7	3	0	8	0
	57	8	4½	0	12	0
	57	9	1	0	2	0
	57	16	2	0	4	0
	57	17	8½	1	8	0
	57	13	10½	2	0	0
	57	19	4½	1	0	0
	60	8	18½	4	0	0
	60	9	5½	1	0	0
	63	10	18½	4	0	0
	63	11	9½	2	0	0
	64	3	4	2	8	0
	64	3	4	2	8	0
	64	6	2	2	4	0
	64	7	2¼	2	8	0
			2			
	66	2	19½	4	0	0
	88	1	4½	1	0	0
	68	2	2½	0	8	0
	68	6	4½	0	10	10
	68	7	6	1	0	0
	68	8	8	1	8	0
	68	9	1½	1	4	10
	68	10	5½	1	0	0
	68	11	1	0	4	10
	68	12	6	1	0	0
	68	13	3½	1	12	0
	69	4	3	1	7	7
	69	5	½	0	0	9
	69	11	3½	0	8	9
	69	12	1½	0	2	0
Andheri Village.	33	8	15	3	3	0
	39	9	11½	1	9	6
	33	6	11	1	4	6
	33	7	11	1	4	6

Dated this 25th day of October, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2693

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES BLEACHED DHOTIES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth N. M. Kursondas at his shop at third gully Ganeshchawk, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Rughnathdas Mulji:—

3 Packages bleached Dhoties No. 1535 yards 8-9, each containing about 200 pairs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK & BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.,

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture including rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, office writing tables, dining tables, glass door, bookcases, revolving bookcases, glass and panel door, cupboards, single and double iron and wooden cots complete, leather lined cane and patti reclining sofas, big blackwood cushioned sofas, teak and blackwood cane armchairs, plain and tiled teapoys, flowerpots, phonographs, records etc., etc.

BONA[illegible] SALE.

A GOOD OPP[illegible] TO BUY BRAND NEW [illegible]

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1918 AT RAVAL BUILDING ON LAMINGTON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF A CABINET MAKER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the surplus furniture of Mr. G. R. Mistry Cabinet maker at the above place where the furniture is arranged for sale) including seasoned teakwood dining table, dining armchairs, selected satin and leather lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single glassdoor cupboards, seasoned teakwood glassdoor wardrobe glassdoor bookcases, marble top square and round tables, leather lined and cane reclining sofas, washing tables, teak and blackwood bedsteads, hatstand, writing desks of various designs, writing tables, easy and low chairs, dressing chests of drawers, fancy tiled teapoys, meatsafe, hanging cupboards, phonographs, records et.., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1918.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

...fans, cloth and ...aper..., mirror door almyrahs, teapoys, reclining sofas, rich English carpet, table ornaments, aluminium utensils, ice box, folding screen, tin lined boxes, large green door curtain with rods, side tables, tent etc., etc. The property of Capt. J. Shorten, I.M.S., and J. Nissim, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes, Nawabs, and wealthy gentlemen, to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 27th October, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 New Queen's Road, Chowpati, next to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vajir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhanjee which has been brought to Bombay for the purpose of sale consisting of Bohemian cut glass mirror, bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass water fountains, solid silver hookas, one full sized organ, one large double poll-tent with carret and C. large glass chandeliers, large table and wall clocks, figures, writing tables, and chairs, big wall mirrors, caskets etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS OR FACTORY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD CONSISTING OF SHOPS, CHAWLS, AND BUFFALO STABLES.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 200-293, New No. 13721, New Survey No. 3/3429, and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West and North by the property of Dada Makba and Ellapa Balaram and on the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3/3430, and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West by the land hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the land described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on or towards the North by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that narrow piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement seven square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the land described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on or towards the West, South and East by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupations of the tenants of the Vendors.

FOURTHLY.—All that triangular piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 5/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the Land described in the second schedule hereunder written on or towards the South partly by the property of Ballubai and partly by the property of Dada Makba and on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIFTHLY.—All [illegible] piece or parcel of leasehold land (the lessor whereof is the Secretary of State for India in Council) containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey No. 2/3450 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and on the land described in the first schedule hereinbefore written assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E Nos. 7276, 7277 (1), 7277 (2), 7277 (3), 7277 (4), 7277 (5), 7277 (6), 7278, 7279, and Street Nos. 190, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 194-196, —1 and all which premises are situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which leasehold piece of land is bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba and partly by the property hereinabove secondly described in the first Schedule, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the land fourthly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and beyond that by the property of Balubai daughter of Bhorcojee Gaikwar and partly by the property of the said Dada Makba and the land thirdly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

N. B. The above properties realise about Rs. 2,000 per month by way of rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26 October, 1918.

On MONDAY, [illegible] will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. K. Khodidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:

Thacker Runchordas Purshotam:

2 packages Ghijino Black Alpacca of bigger width.

Seth Jeraj Shampseg.

1 package Ghijino Black Alpacca of bigge width.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES AND LOOSE PIECES OF VELVET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at House No. 60/64 at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Lakhani and Co. of Parsi Gully, Mirza Street:—

A B & C—7435-7444—2 cases each 18/19 pieces original German Cotton Velvet No. 27000 AAA or other.

8586-10938—1 case 16 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 111000.

2436—6-7-8—3 cases each about 24 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 7750.

Also

24 loose pieces of the above number with two borders.

2744—3/4—2 cases each about 19 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 4150.

Also

23 loose pieces of the above number.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery order applied for within 8 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers. Messrs. Tikamdas Vithaldas and Co. of Messrs. Tikamdas Gordhandas Khatau:—

15 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3700.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE TWILL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Vakhatchand Dahyabhoy:—

4 bales each 50 pieces English-made White Twill 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 166 CASES JAPANESE MATCHES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote and Co. at their godown at Chinch Bunder, Clive Road and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Abdul Ajij and Brothers:—

11 cases each 75 gross Japanese Safety Matches Ponia (3/4 size), of second quality, five labels.

5 cases each 100 gross Japanese Safety Matches Adadhia (1/2 size) of second quality, five labels.

50 cases each 100 gross Japanese Tadtadi Matches of five kinds, Vagh, Ghodo or Charakh Chhap.

100 cases each 100 gross Japanese Tadtadi Matches of five kinds, Vagh, Ghodo or Charakh Chhap.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE CHOWLAS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chamanlal Babaldas:—

10 packages each about 150 English-made White Chowlas No. 92—12—14—16 yards.

1 package 200 English-made White Shikari Chowlas, 14—16—18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhugilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalak Gully:—

2 bales each 150 pairs Dhotees Sadguni Susila or Asuk-Masuk quality, Number whatever may come.

1 bale 200 pairs Dhotees, Ubha Parsi quality or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1918.

B. MANECKLAL & CO,

AUCTIONEERS.

Fort, Medows Street, Opp. Messrs. Treacher and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture, one Harmonium Kesireal, Cash Box, Electric Fans, furnished with Regulators (Meraly's D. C. 230 Volts. Ceiling Fans), Novelties and Piece-goods.

Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 26th October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, situated at the corner of the Medows Street, by the order of the parties concerned.

Specially made furniture such as cabinets, almyrahs, dirty cloth baskets, Meraly's electric fans, D. C. 230 volts. ceiling fans furnished with regulators, fine drawing room suits, suitable office chairs lined with tapestry, writing tables, writing desks, book-cases, easy chairs.

And by the order of the parties concerned:—

A lot of jewellery including ear-rings, pearl-collars, gold collar buttons, 1 set of bangles, pearl kodas, necklaces, diamond roses and rings, etc., etc.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

...that contemptible creature ...her mind after being stranded with a young, ...e island, through the horrible conspiracy of a villain.

...to play bubbling with "the Ways of a Woman!"

Programme comprises a side-splitting Lonesome Luke Comedy and the Gaumont Gazette.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
To-day and to-morrow special Prize Matinee. Shows at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES
KEEP ALERT. Our powerful mighty two-week Serial Film
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"
COMMENCES NEXT SATURDAY

THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY.
A NEW SERIAL
"The Adventures of Stingaree"
By E. W. HORNUNG, the author of "RAFFLES"
"The Adventures of Stingaree"
Sensational Episodes of
Early Australian Days,
"STINGAREE" THE GENTLEMAN BUSH RANGER!

A UNIQUE CHANCE!
Those who have read the loftiest and the sublimest literary work of that past-master of weird imagination—Rider Haggard—will hail this announcement with unmitigated joy; for nothing has ever surpassed the powerful daring and superhuman flight of that gem of English Novels—
"SHE"
in English Literature. It is the Story of a beautiful Queen who lived for two thousand years, waiting for the reincarnation of her dead lover—and who swayed during twenty centuries her awful sceptre over her African subjects, ruling with Immortal Power with a "Will that must be obeyed," herself being bathed in the terrible "Fire of Life."
"SHE"
This Screen version—(6 parts—7000 feet)—simply grips your soul with intens Emotion, profound Interest and unspeakable Awe!
A splendid spectacle of Supernatural Powers. See that you do not waste this opportunity at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
A beautiful Comic Film supplements the Programme.
PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Our grand two-week Serial
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"
starts right away next Saturday.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM, GIRGAUM.
The KAISER
The Beast of Berlin.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE **18.**

8th Instalments of
'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'
AND THE
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
'SHIELDING SHADOW' finishes TO-NIGHT
Most astounding concluding Scenes will be found on the Screen
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
Pearl White's acting supremely grand in the 8th Instalment.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S T.)
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BEST QUALITY FOR CHEAP PRICE
MEDICATED AND SCENTED SNUFF.
Price per 12 Tolas tin or 12 times as 1 Tola screw bottle Re. 1 only.
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40 years experience . . . . .
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Containing a
POWERFUL DRAMA
PENALTY OF FOLLY
or
IN THE HANDS OF
LONDON CROOKS
Most Sensational Drama ever Screened
6,000 FEET 6,000
LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEW VARIETIES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Howitt-Phillips Co.
To-day Matinee at 5 p. m.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
The Brilliant Sparkling Comedy:
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
By J. Hartley Manners,
Author of "Peg O'My Heart"
To-night at 9-30
Ciceriey Hamilton's Thrilling Comedy
"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"
Monday and Tuesday at 9-30
In response to numerous requests, Brieux's great lesson for Adults only:
"DAMAGED GOODS."
Wednesday at 9-30
A Brilliant Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
Thursday at 9-30
"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"
Friday at 9-30
By request
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Saturday at 9-30
The Greatest Canadian play by Somerset Maughan
"THE LAND OF PROMISE."
Booking at Rose & Co.
PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
NO CINEMA TO-DAY
To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
USUAL CROWDED GATHERINGS.
The thrilling 5-Act Metro-play
"THE HALF-MILLION BRIBE"
Adopted from the famous American play and novel entitled "The Red House." A strange story of how a man was reformed through being brought to poverty, and of his wife's noble sacrifice—full of romance, sensation and excitement.
AND THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE;
Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
The bewitching
RUTH ROLAND
In the 6th Drama of
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"
"IN POVERTY'S POWER"
A series of highly emotional films, dealing with modern problems of life
VERDA PARK
Travel.
INDIAN DANCES
Variety.
PATHE GAZETTE
CLUBS ARE TRUMPS
Comic by Luke.
Coming! *Coming!*
KIPLING'S
"Naulahka"
The most gorgeous production of the year.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

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"High Jinks"
"High Jinks"

To-morrow 27th October, Matinee at 5-30 p. m.

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Monday 28th October at 9-30 p.m.

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(Second Edition)

Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p. m.

" CARMINETTA "

Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.

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recognises a CRIMINAL whom he is prosecuting as

His OWN Son ! ! !

A criminal is brought to a trial. His face bears the impress of Misery. but his features that of Nobility. He is not a degenerate creature coming from an ancestry of criminals. What chain of circumstances has led him to this brutal degredation ? The abandoned son of a deserted woman, he was well born but driven into a career of crime for the

want of a Friend or Guide

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Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Indian Industrial Development and Hydro-Electric Projects—Combined Irrigation and Water Power Undertakings and Agriculture—Present Undertakings and Future Expansion—Survey of Water Power Resources—A Preliminary Reconnaisance of Indian Water Power Potentialities—The Stupid Opposition of the "Times of India."

Indian Industrial Development and Hydro-Electric Projects.

The effective utilisation of the vast natural resources of this country is the main aspect of our industrial expansion, and the possibilities which cheap electrical power opens out are immense. India has facilities for the successful working of numerous undertakings for the generation of electric motive power. The wealth of this country in what Americans and Canadians enthusiastically call "White Coal" is enormous. From the industrial point of view, water power is necessary to supplement the coal supply that is cheap only in the regions of Bengal and Behar. In other parts of the country coal is expensive, the transport charge being very heavy. While the extension of canal and river transport by means of an extensive and energetic programme connecting all the principal upland producing, mining, and industrial areas with the ports and coastal tracts will give partial relief, industrial expansion on an adequate scale is dependent in the rest of India on the provision of cheap and abundant power supply. The other sources of power are fuel, coal, and water. Fuel is a source that has been recklessly and wastefully utilised in the past, and the systematic denudation of large parts of the country of their forests calls a peremptory halt to any further depredation. The arid aspect of many provinces and the destructive influences of diminished rainfall and increased floods in the areas where forest destruction has proceeded on a large scale should be transformed by a plan of systematic conservation of forests and scientific afforestation of vast regions. This being so, fuel as power must be ruled out. As for oil, the supply is limited and insufficient for even present requirements. Hence we have to resort to water power which offers not only immense possibilities as regards quantity available but also on account of its cheapness in all parts of India.

Combined Irrigation and Water Power Undertakings and Agriculture.

Waterfalls, like those of Europe and America, with a sustained flow all round the year are rare in India, except in the Himalayas. Save in the Himalyan region where large power works on the European and American models, both for short and long distance transmission, can be established, throughout the country, and especially in the Western Ghats right along the coast and considerably into the interior, large storage works and reservoirs have to be constructed to ensure the continuous flow of water independent of rainfall. As Mr. Joyner pointed out in his paper presented to the Industrial Commission, water can be stored in this country at a *third or quarter of the cost* which there would be in other countries. Reservoirs at high levels can be constructed in several parats of the country, and there are *many favourable sites* for them in the mountainous and elevated parts of heavy rainfall. Apart from their use for generating electricity on a large scale and at cheap cost, these reservoirs can be so constructed as to form the *head works for extensive irrigation projects.* Such reservoirs located in the mountainous region of the Western Ghats from Bombay to the southernmost district of the peninsula would feed irrigation channels supplying water perennially all down the plains so that *every district that has now to depend on a precarious or insufficient rainfall can be ensured against the vagaries of the monssoon, and famine.*

Present Undertakings and Future Expansion.

The chief elected installations that are now established in India are the Cauvery works in Sivasamudram, Mysore, and the Tata Hydro-electric and Andhra valley power schemes, situated at Lonavla above the Bhor Ghat. The first lies outside British India, and the last two serve and are intended to meet the needs of Bombay city and suburbs. In the other parts of the Bombay presidency as well as in the other provinces there are many places where water power could be developed at comparatively small cost, and combined irrigation and power schemes could be launched. Schemes have been suggested for transmitting water power over considerable distances to Madras and Calcutta. The two irrigation dams on the river Bhetwa near Jhansi could be utilised to develop an extensive water power scheme to supply not only the industries in the neighbourhood, but also the cotton, woollen, and leather factories of Cawnpore, about 100 miles distant, which are now using steam power. Over these dams during four months of the year, when the river is in flood, more water passes than goes over the Niagara Falls, while during the rest of the year, with some extra attention paid to storage, there should be enough water to develop power for all the present industries of the United Provinces. To investigate the possibilities of new projects, and the adaptation of existing installations for irrigation purposes and irrigation dams for power purposes, a hydro-electric and irrigation survey of the country is the first perliminary operation that has to be carried out. Up till now the Government of India as well as the provincial governments have neglected this question.

Survey of Water Power Resources.

The recent decision of the Government of India to institute a survey of the water power resources of India, is a step in the right direction, and should be welcomed as such. In their letter addressed to the provincial administrations they state "The Government of India have for a considerable time past had under consideration the question of undertaking a systematic survey of the water power resources of India for the generation of electrical energy. In view of the rapid development of industries which is anticipated after the war, the investigation of alternative sources of power have become a matter of national importance. Hitherto surveys for water power sites have been left almost entirely to private enterprise, but it has been decided that this policy can no longer be adopted and that Government must make itself responsible for the work. Many questions will necessarily arise in connection with such an investigation with which only Government can deal. Such are, for example, questions of land right, of the conflicting claims of irrigation and power, of the displacement of communities from reservoir sites and numerous cogante matters. Small concerns should not be permitted to develop the best sites for the purpose of schemes requiring limited quantities of power when the same sites might have been found suitable for larger projects of more general public utility had their potentialities been fully investigated in the first instance. Once the survey of the nature contemplated has been made it will be possible to formulate precise rules for the grant of concessions and private companies will no longer be compelled, as at present, to apply for exclusive privileges over large areas."

A Preliminary Survey of Indian Water Power Potentialities.

As a detailed survey cannot, on account of the depleted staff of the P.W.D., be undertaken now, and as it is undesirable to do nothing till such a survey can be undertaken, the Government have decided to appoint a committee of two experts to consider all the schemes that have till now been suggested, or examined by the provincial governments or others. Pending the inception of a systematic survey on a large scale, this committee will examine the sites that are known and collate all the available data on the subject in a form that will facilitate further progress speedily. Instead of allowing the provincial governments to work on different lines the Government of India have decided to employ a single central agency to secure economy, expediency, and uniformity. Mr. Barlow, Chief Engineer for irrigation, United Provinces, assisted by Mr. Mears, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, with regard to the electro-technical aspects of the question, is deputed to make the preliminary reconnaisance of the water power potentialities of India. They will visit the important provinces during the coming cold weather to discuss with the local officers the possibilities of the sites suggested, inspect them personnally wherever necessary and decide which schemes are sufficiently promising to merit detailed investigation. Apart from this, they will be in a position to suggest the collection of further data, formulate definite principles, and submit proposals for the conduct of the eventual hydrographic survey of India, that is to be taken in hand as soon as the necessary establishment can be made available.

The Stupid Opposition of the "Times of India."

It is surprising that this proposed preliminary survey should form the subject of stupid opposition and derision, by the local oracle of Boree Bunder. The capacity of one man is questioned though the two members are experts in their line. It is pompously stated that even after some months study on the spot after the handling of the available information Mr. Barlow can only make the sketchiest examination of schemes which have been investigated "and will much less add to the stock of knowledge thereon." We are not aware of the capacity of the "Times of India" to offer expert advice on the subjects of irrigation and electrical projects. The stock of knowledge of this pontifical organ is so great on all conceivable subjects that we have more than once had to expose its ignorance of the elementary facts of history, politics, and economics, not to mention strategy. After admitting that Mr. Barlow may be able to formulate the outlines of the detailed investigation, the paper adds that he can do no more. We are not in a position to say what Mr. Barlow will be able to do and what he will not be able to do, but may add that if he will be able to formulate the outlines of the detailed survey and no more, it will not be an insignificant achievement as it will not only *expedite the later survey but present data for immediate action* with regard to schemes that do not call for a detailed survey. Our faith in the experts of the right sort, as Mr. Barlow and Mr. Meares, is strong, severe critics of the bureaucracy as we are. The irriagtion officers of the Government of India deserve more praise than those of any other department, and it is a scandal that a paper, which professes to admire technical experts, should condemn the preliminary survey and belittle two officers who are recognised experts in their line. The journal goes on "The hydrographic survey is a big work. It cannot be considered now, and it will not be practicable for several years. Is this the time for a preliminary survey to be done?" It would be interesting to know *what* is the time for the undertaking of such a work and *why* a detailed survey will *not be practicable for several years.* The provincial government is given a certificate in these words "Provincial governments are in many parts of India, and particularly in Bombay, quite unfit to be entrusted with this work, because of their ignorance of business principles and their dreadful dilatoriness." This criticism has no relevance to the matter on hand as the survey is to be imperial and not provincial. If it is true then the local governments should be relieved of their work as incompetent. But why this vein of disappointed and petulent concession hunter?

Two Burmans from Moulmein, who were walking in one of the most congested thoroughfares of Rangoon were attacked and stabbed; one died almost immediately and the other was seriously injured. The assailants have hitherto escaped arrest. They were not known to the men attacked.

Telegrams:—"CHEMICOLOUR," BOMBAY. Telephone No. 3642

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finding that his customers called for his personal supervision in his Fort House

"CASH CHEMISTS"

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Important Announcement

FOR

MILL OWNERS

The undersigned begs to draw the attention of his numerous constituents that to meet with the increasing demands of his clients, he has just opened new extensive Show Rooms at 72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the new proposed premises of the Bank of Bombay, where numerous Machineries for the Spinning and the Weaving Departments, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mechanic Shops, Wood Sawing Mills and large stocks of Stores of every description for Dockyards, Railways, Mills, Gins and Factories could be inspected with advantage, Our rates are the lowest and our goods are guaranteed of Genuine Standard qualities.

All enquiries will be promptly attended to:—

Mr. E. [K. PALIA., M.A., &c.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

BLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	100
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	11 000
" " Imports	.. ..	23.67
Mid. American Spot Trading value	.. ..	23.40
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels ..	.. ..	30.01
New York 12 noon (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	.. .. Jan.	29.66
	.. .. May	29.46
New Orleans 11 o'clock ..	.. .. Jan.	29.63
	.. .. Mar.	29.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.37
Nov.	21.73
Dec.	21.09
Jan.	20.48
Feb.	20.16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.37
Nov.	21.70
Dec.	21.07
Jan.	20.57
Feb.	21.13

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	29.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.25
" " Fully Good	19.00
" " Fine	19.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	20.50
" " Fully Good	21.50
" " Fine	21.75
" Broach Good	22.00
" " Fully Good	22.25
" " Fine	22.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain to Continent	.. ..	..
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	29.42
" " Mar.	.. ..	29.63
" " May	.. ..	29.30
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	29.50
" Orleans	.. ..	29.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. ..	29.00
" " Mar.	.. ..	29.30

In Influenza

ANGEL'S FOOD

used as tonic and food

Re. 1 per tin. Post. extra.

A harmless Rose flower laxative.

"SUVARNA RAJ GULKAND"

Highly appreciated by Dr. Mann and leading Doctors. Admirably useful in allaying the hot feeling in the palms and general system.

Rupee 1-2 per tin. Postage extra.

Available in Bombay Swadeshi Stores and others.

Agents—

JOSHI & SONS

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD

BOMBAY No. 4.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 25.

Last Friday Fully Good Broach April-May touched Rs. 778 owing to heavy sales by a big operator. The closing rate on that day was, however, Rs. 788, and during the past week there has been an improvement in the tone of the market, and fluctuations on some days were narrow. On Saturday, and again on Sunday, the price advanced to Rs. 800. Monday was a small market with little doing, rates varying from Rs. 788 to Rs. 794. Tuesday was better at Rs. 798 to Rs. 800. On Wednesday the opening price was Rs. 794, and with a good enquiry the rate advanced to Rs. 818 and closed at Rs. 814. Yesterday the opening quotation was Rs. 807 and fluctuations occurred between Rs. 811 and Rs. 801, the closing rate being Rs. 803. To-day the market opened at Rs. 794 and closing quotations are given below.

Early in the week there was not much doing, but later on speculators and offices came out as buyers of Broach April-May and prices shot up. Bear speculators sold, and there was also some selling by Japanese houses, said to be on Calcutta account. A fairly large business was done in Broach, but in Fully Good Bengal December-January there was little doing, and prices were not so much affected. Fine Oomras December-January has occasionally been asked for, but the business passing has been small. The near future is uncertain, but we do not anticipate much decline, and advantage should be taken of any easy markets to effect purchases.

Old crop ready cotton has been quiet and the demand limited. Holders are, however, not anxious to dispose of stocks and there has been no pressure to sell. The unsold stock is small. New crop Bengal and Sind Punjab is now arriving and there has been a good enquiry. This cotton has sold at from Rs. 700 to Rs. 770 according to quality, the latter price being for superfine lots.

Reports from the United Provinces regarding the out-turn of the crop are discouraging, and the crop is undoubtedly a small one and appears to be from two to four annas. In parts of the Punjab and Sind a crop of twelve annas is expected. The Berar yield is put down as about eight annas, and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad districts at ten to twelve annas. The Muthia crop will not be more than two annas. The present estimates of the total receipts into Bombay for the season 1918-19 vary from 17,50,000 bales to 20,00,000 bales.

Regarding the Home markets there is little to report. Cables are greatly delayed, and those so far received advise moderate fluctuations resulting in points on the week in New York.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	792
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	672
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	745

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25TH OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawginned Dharwar			830	810	Ready.
M. G. Westerns			805	785	"
M. G. Coompta			840	820	"
M. G. Bagalkot			805	785	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		820	800		"
M. G. Anjar		835	815		"
M. G. Mundra		845	825		"
M. G. Limbdi Wadhwan			805	785	"
Kala Ginned			780	760	"
M. G. Athni Miraj				835	815	"
M. G. Broach	800	780			"

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 25th.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May		793
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.		752
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	"	"	678

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For week ending 4th Oct. 1918.	Total to date since September 1st: 1918.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	Nil	683	8,056
Central India	Nil	854	2,145
Barsee and Nuggur	385	865	506
Hyderabad Gaorani	Nil	5	5
Berar	4	610	1,094
Central Provinces	Nil	409	65
Total Oomras	389	3,429	11,871
Dholleras	931	10,915	5,960
Broach	Nil	269	667
Coompta and Dharwar	693	27,535	18,742
Western-Northerns	5 220	25,297	16,240
Bengals { N.W.Province	1,690	3,202	5 836
Bengals { Rajputana	Nil	374	1 902
Sind, Punjab	624	2,765	1.159
Oocanada	96	1,889	2,620
Persian	99	355	10
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	925	10,842	2,466
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	892	6,354	1,312
Total	11,553	93.212	68,790

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 19th Oct. 1918	10,808
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 5th Oct. 1918	6,799

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
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Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to :

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Total Arrivals of Produce, Seeds, Wheat and Food Grains in Bombay from 1st January to 24th October as compared with last year :—

	Since 1st Jan. 1918.	Same period 1917.
Wheat	4,615,200	7,168,818
Linseed	2,327 216	2,140 147
Rape & Co	175.340	290 800
Gingellyseed	57,255	667 137
Po pyseed	67 041	66 675
Groundnuts	446 647	1 206 105
Castorseed	1,586.634	1 275 227
Rice	7,346 987	6,366,726
Myrabollams	453 303	351 564
Cottonseed	596 206	454 627
Mowraseed	9,185	7 802
Gram	1 652,798	863 235
Jowar	233,659	286,183
Maize	33 065	11.291
Barley	657,004	457,029

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	10 14	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	10 14	0 "
Chester	73-250	"	10 10	6 "
Dyroe's	75	"	10 10	0 "
Monkey	125°	"	10 6	0 "
Tiger	125°	"	10 6	0 "
White Camella tins	125°	"	8 2	0per 2tins
Elephant tins	125°	"	8 2	0 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 6	0per 8Imp Gns.

THE ASIATIC PEROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 24th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. as. p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4 15 6
Anchor Tins per pair	6 13 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	7 8 0
Anchor Cases per case	7 10 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 25th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	74 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bangla	73 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	10 14 0
" Cawnpore	10 8 0	10 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	10 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Thin	12 2 0	12 8 0
Teeseed White 85-15	95 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	..
" Black	80 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnut	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 4 0	..
Barley	51 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Forward	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 12 3	
Linseed May	14 4 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 25th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 5 9
Shapurji No. 10	1 4 0
Simplex No. 10	1 3 0
Edward No. 10	1 2 6
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 25th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s.	1 6 1/16
Fcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	351
Japan	155
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Kalogaon (G.S.)	.. ..	775	755	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. 780	770	..	.. Ready
Kadi	.. ..	820	800	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	.. ..
Limbdi Dhrangadhra (M.G.)	.. ..	815	795	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	.. ..	840	820	.. Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar.	.. ..	..	835	.. Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	810	795 Ready
Western (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	.. ..
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	840	825 Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	835	820 Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

BULLION.

Bar Gold after touching 28-5-0 closed at Rs. 28-15-0.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the Exchange market are unchanged.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cen.. Paper 73¾.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.

The following are the Bank rates.

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

There is again very little to be said about the market which has been devoid of any interest or animation the week throughout. Business has been of a very sketchy character; the attendance on the market being poor; and orders have been difficult to fill. In view of the heavy losses sustained at the October Settlement through the failure of several clients to pay differences, brokers seem to be chary of operating freely for their clients. Speculation has for the moment, dwindled down to a negligible point in consequence of the uncertainties with which the market is confronted; and jobbing, which so frequently lends colour to the market has to all intents and purposes come to a halt.

The tone of the market, however, reveals a fair improvement. The panic which had seized the Bazaar on the announcement regarding the Excess Profits Tax and on the peace talk, seems to have subsided; the downward trend of prices has been arrested and values on the whole show a small advance on the position obtaining a fortnight ago. The sentiment seems to prevail that the worst is over and that even if peace eventuates, any further fall of magnitude is hardly likely.

Among Cotton Mill shares, Standards have been a firm market and chronicle a rise of nearly Rs. 200 on the fortnight. This inflated position of Standards is due more to the manipulations of the Syndicate controlling these shares than to any natural cause. Bombay Uniteds, Madhowjis, Simplex and Bombay Dyeing are well thought of at present level and with better conditions prevailing, ought, we think, to bounce up.

The market closes steady with not much passing in the way of business. The outlook, however, continues to be somewhat uncertain and it is difficult to arrive at an accurate forecast. There is no doubt that the present rates are low enough and that the earnings with which the mills are credited do not warrant a feeling of pessimism. There are, however, more important factors weighing at present on the market and which cannot be ignored. The peace talk is on the lips of every body. The question of Excess Profits Tax is still hanging fire; and although it is reported that the incidence of the new taxation would be explained before the next Delhi sessions of the Imperial Council, the percentage of the tax is not likely to be determined until the Budget in March next.

To sum up, therefore, although there is no warrant at present for undue pessimism, we are not inclined to look forward to anything in the nature of a big boom. Confidence which was rudely shaken by the Excess Profits Tax question and the peace proposals has not yet been restored and it will be some time before a return of settled conditions can be hoped for.

The miscellaneous section does not call for any special comments. Lethargic conditions continue to prevail and excepting spasmodic enquiries for Bombay-Burmah shares which are well thought of as an after-war investment, there has been next to nothing doing. Rates, however, have been maintained; and excepting Tata Hydros which have sagged owing to poor prospects arising from the failure of the monsoon, the tone of prices is steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2045. Swan 625. Standrad 2245. Simplex 730. Shapurji 137-8. Pearls 527-8. New Greats 320. M. Petit 2420. Madhowji 2135. Kohinoor 1300. Kastoorchand 1150n. Ind. Malwa 315. Ind. Bleaching 150. Finlay 465. Fazulbhoy 715. Ed. Sassoon 237-8. David 615. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 225. Colaba 1340n. Coorla 950n. Century 430. Cen. India 2475. By Cotton 655n. By. United 865. By Dyeing 1325. Tata Mill 940. Bamankua 6 Cen. Mining 34. Katni Ordinary 247-8. Katni Deferred 1260. Shivrajpur 34-8. Tata Ordinary 2448-12. Tata Deferred 1235. Alcocks 745. By. Burma 820. By. Tramway 432-8. Bombay Steam 360. Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2050. Swan 625. Standard 2257-8. Simplex 725. Shapurji 137-8. Pearls 525. New Greats 320. M. Petit 2400 Madhowji 2135. Luxmi Cotton 1800. Kohinoor 1290. Kastoorchand 1185. Indore 310. Bleaching 157-8. Finlay 465. Fazalbhoy 720. David 6260. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 227-8. Colaba 1325. Century 430. Nagpur 2475. By. Cotton 650. By. United 860. By. Dyeing 1315. C. I. Mining 35. Katni O. 242-8. Katni Defd. 1255. Shivrajpur 35-8. Tata Ord. 248-12. Tata Defd. 1225. Alcocks 745. By. Burma 820. By. Tramway 455. By. Steam 360. and Tata Hydro 1185.

FINANCE.

Money is in fair demand. Bank of Bombay Cash balance is down by Rs. 15-24 Lakhs. The Bank rates are unchanged.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent, Apl. 24, 1918
France	5	per cent, Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 23, 1915
Russia	6	per cent, July 23, 1918
Italy	5	per cent, Nov. 13, 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1918
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 26, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 16, 1914
Sweden	6½	per cent, Jan. 31, 1918
Spain	6½	per cent, Oct. 26, 1914
India (Bombay	5	per cent, May 29, 1918
India (Bengal (Calcutta)	5	per cent, May 29, 1918
India (Madras	6	per cent, Aug. 6, 1918

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth markeet has been in a dormant state during the past week and a good deal of confidence amongst the dealers will have to be restored before the lethargy can be shaken off. The epidemic prevailing everywhere has been responsible for the total absence of demand and one talk of peace has made matters worse, so much so that the market has been demoralized. This year, it is feared, cheerful faces will not be seen during the *Devali* occasion and the illuminations are also expected to be curtailed. Merchants have been calculating imaginary losses on the stocks that are held by them. But they cannot be said to have suffered losses unless the goods are actually sold at the present low rates. Big dealers do not care to sell their holdings but at the same time they are afraid to purchase further quantity even at low rates, as their capital has been locked up in goods lying in their godowns. Only the weak holders have to suffer heavy losses of say Rs. 300 to 700 per package as they ccannot pay for and take delivery of the goods, which are eventually sold by auction on their account and risk. The sellers have been recommended to stop sending the goods to auction and to give a latitude of three months for taking delivery on payment of a deposit for the difference in price, as is being done in Karachi, but some weak buyers cannot even pay this deposit, having speculated beyond their means. The movement of goods has been entirely stopped. There is no demand even for a single piece. Proceeds of goods sold are not forthcoming and dealers are therefore experiencing coonsiderable difficulty by way of finance.

The Manchester market has been steady but there is nothing offering by way of fresh business. The Cotton Board has ordered an entire stoppage of all looms for a week from 21st instant, in order to maintain the balance between the production of yarn and the requirements of looms.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the tone has been very quiet all round. Red End Shirtings have declined further by three rupees per piece and other cloths have also shewn a fair reduction in sympathy. Dewhurst's "B. B. B." Grey Shirtings have been offered for sale at the low price of Rs. 19 per piece by Ahmedabad dealers. The pricce of this style has dropped a good deal, as the recent rise in value was purely speculative. Pepperell Drills after touching the price of Rs. 22 per piece has regained Rs. 4. Grey Jactonets have been easier by a rupee per piece.

Japanese Grey Shirtings have been difficult of sale and values have tumbled down in the absence of speculative demand.

Local Mill Cloths have been drugs in the market and the price is quoted at Rs. 1-8 per lb. If conditions do not improve, it is feared the rate will go down still further. Proposals have been made for the formation of a syndicate by well-to-do merchants with a capital of over fifty lacs of rupees to buy up goods as soon as the price goes below Rs. 1-8-0 per lb., in order to check the decline and give some support to the weak holders. Sellers have been persuaded to give some latitude of time for deliveries and to refrain from selling the goods by public auction on account of the defaulting buyers. All this has been the result of reckless speculation and it is a matter of regret that the speculators did not give heed to the timely warning given in these columns.

At a meeting held in Mulji Jetha cloth market on Thursday last it was resolved that the mill owners be requested not to press for delivery owing to the present panic in the bazar and in order to protect the mutual interests. It was also resolved that where more than two parties were concerned in a contract under dispute, the matter should be referred to an Honorary Judicial Committee of five gentlemen, wo would settle the matter having due regard to the contentions and interests of the parties concerned.

WHITES.

An easier tendency has prevailed in White Goods and in the absence of business values have not been tested. The prices fetched at the public auction sales can hardly be taken as a standard of current values, as big dealers refuse to part with their holdings at these rates. With the exception of Horrockses' White Shirtings all other qualities have declined substantially. 55 inches by 19 yards Sacharilla Heading White Mulls of the value of Rs. 18 per piece have been sold in the auction during the week at Rs. 13. Karachi White Mulls No. 7272 in 54 inches by 19 yards have similarly fetched from Rs. 9-14 to Rs. 9-6 per piece only. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have not been touched even at Rs. 9. Gold End Mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards as also Green End Mulls in 27 inches by 18 yards have declined by eight annas per piece. White Nainsooks worth Rs. 13-4 have fetched only Rs. 6-2 in the auctions. 27 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks have shown further reductions in prices. In White Dhooties the loss per package has been Rs. 1,000 goods worth Rs. 12 per piece having been disposed off at Rs. 7, and the package consisting of 200 pieces.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8		13 0 0
" 100000	45×37½/8		.. ..
Fleming's No. 1906	45×36		.. ..
Bates' No. 12825	41×37½/8		.. ..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 8	39×36		19 0 0
" "B.B.B."	38×33½		17 0 0
Grey Jaconets.—			
Ralli's No 19	45×29		8 8 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	39×40		26 0 0
Ralli's Mungji, No.425	29×36		17 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1502	38×42		30 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	26×40		40 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/8090	27×15		3 12 0
" No. 1900	27×18		3 10 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		9 0 0
Graham's Nos. 82/8888	39×15		4 12 0
" 50000	34×18		11 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	39×25		.. ..
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520	29×18		.. ..
White Mulls—			
Ralli's No. 6	41×12		.. ..
" " 60	46×10		.. ..
" " 600	51×19		14 0 0
" " 6000	59×18		15 0 0
" " 66	53×20		9 0 0
" " 818	39×36		9 10 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18		.. ..
" " 615	50×18		10 0 0
" " 66999	40×18		8 0 0
" " 1266	27×18		4 8 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18		4 8 0
Graham's No. 142	24×18		10 0 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths :—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
No. 56009	44×39		18 0 0
No. 100			28 0 0
No. 200			26 8 0
No. 2008			24 0 0
No. 330			.. ..
Nos. 3200/4800			.. ..
No. 7200			19 0 0
No. 8800			29 0 0
No. 4100			27 0 0
No. 514			28 0 0
No. 3000	28×38		.. ..
No. 666			12 0 0
No. 181	33×36		.. ..
No. 157	36×38		.. ..
GREY SHEETINGS—			
0 Dragons	36×36		15 0 0
"O" Quality	36×36		14 12 0
"Boodh Dev."	36×36		.. ..
GREY DRILLS—			
Elephant	29×46		21 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled steadier throughout the week with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. There was a big arrival of Java Sugar from Madras viz. 1,500 tons also s. s. Querimba has arrived from Mauritius with 137,000 bags of old crop sugar on Government account. Owing to Fever Epidemic all throughout the Presidency the demand is very limited and dealers do not care to go in big risks and are buying from hand to mouth. A fair quantity of New Mauritius was sold at Rs. 20-4-0 to 20-12-0 ex godown. Calcutta Market is strong while Karachi is steady. Java Market is very strong and price quoted for White is 21s. F. O. B. There is no news from Mauritius and no fresh business is reported owing to Freight scarcity.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks :—

T M O Rs. 20-0-0 equal to 25s F. B. H. stocks 50,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 17-8-0 equal to 22s F. B. H. stocks 3,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 21-8-0 equal to 26s F. B. H. stocks 1,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-8-0 to 20-12-0 F. B. H. stocks 200,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 17-0-0 to 18-0-0 F. B. H. stocks 15,000 bags.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been dull and quiet. There has been a total absence of demand wholseale as well as retail. Clearances have not been satisfactory. Rupee rates have remained in favour of buyers. Forward business has been at a standstill.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Jute mill shares opened unchanged, dull and inactive. Coal shares have attracted more attention, a comparatively large trade taking place in these stocks prices of which for most part showed an upward tendency. Miscellaneous section is not well patronised. Buyers are apparently fighting shy of industrials for the time being. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bokaro and Ramgurh 27-10, Bolompore 14, Burra Dhemo 15-8, Burrakur 49-4, Churulia 21, Deoghur 19, Ghusick 24-8, Gopalichuck 14-8, Napjan 14, Imperial 18, Jainty Central 28, Jumoni 14-4, Kuardi 23-8, New Phularitand 14-12, Pench Valley 375, Raneegunge 59, Royal 6-8, Satpukuria 14-8, Sendra 26-12, Seetarampur 30-4, South Govindpur 12-8, Sowardih 18-4, Teetulmuri 20-8.

Jute :—Howrah ord 47-8, Kamarhatty ord 545, Reliance ord 38.

Miscellaneous :—Assam Saw Mills 22-12, Britannia Brass 13-8, Buda Timber 15, Monarch Flour 10-4, Howrah Oil 25-4, Hooghly Flour 28, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 23-8.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent. quoted at Rs. 74-14 to Rs. 78-2 and small lots at Rs. 75-4 to Rs. 75-8.

MOTHER Seigel's Syrup

THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR

For nearly half a century Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—toning and strengthening them so

INDIGESTION AND OTHER

that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. By making and keeping the blood pure, Mother Seigel's Syrup brings the glow of radiant health to the pale cheeks of anæmic girls, gives strength to growing boys, and revitalises the digestive organs of the elders and makes them feel fit and strong. Keep Mother Seigel's Syrup in your home. It is an ideal family medicine.

STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

Himalayan Remedies

For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases

(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD!!)

Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, B. C. E., M. Is. C. E., F. T. S., Vidyabhusan; (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his tours and travels in the obscure regions of the Himalaya and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.

They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.

II. Hydrocele, and Orchitis;

III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes.

IV. Renal Colic and Gallstone;
[Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]

V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our medicines.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. S. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Girindra Kaviratna Shastri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Re. 2 for each.

Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.

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East Street, POONA
Brigade Rd., BANGALORE
Mount Road, MADRAS

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7 Old Court House St., CALCUTTA.

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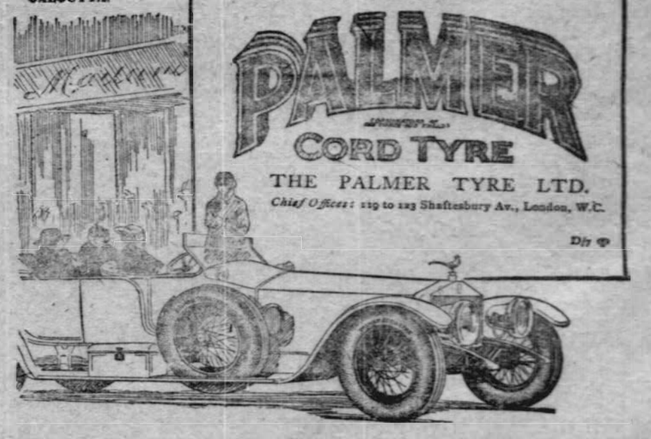
Palmer Fabric reinforces the lower-priced Motor Cycle Tyres, all Palmer Cycle Tyres, and the Tyres for Auto-Wheels.



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Highly spoken of by the leading papers of Bengal. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", edited by Babu Matilal Ghosh says :—

"These Inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing considering the excellent quality of the inks. We trust they will command an extensive sale."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Home Rule Volunteer Corps, Third Ordinary General Meeting, Morarji Goculdas Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, Oct. 28.

Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Special General Meeting, Home Rule League Office, 251, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charber and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th instant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: Princess Street, 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 5-0, 7.0, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and Howitt-Phillips Co. at 9-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

35TH POONA BATTALION I. D. F.

The camp of exercise of the 35th Poona Battalion, I.D.F., will be held at Chinchwad and not at Shelarwadi as previously notified.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Silver Wedding Fund for the Bombay Presidency writes to say that the total amount of donations now amount to Rs. 2,04,000.

GANESH LODGE T. S.

At the weekly meeting of the above Society Mr. A. N. Pitkar will give a discourse on "Harivijaya" to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Vaidya Bros. Hall, 6 Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

GHATKOPUR STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the above Union will be held, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Kanya Vidyalay Hall, when Mr. J. B. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Municipalities."

LATE MR. C. G SHAH OF SURAT.

A meeting of the Citizens of Surat residing in Bombay will be held at an early date to express regret at the sad death of Mr. C. G. Shah of Surat and to consider the question of raising a suitable memorial to him.

LADIES ART EXHIBITION.

The Ladies Art Exhibition organized by the The Ladies' Art Exhibition organized by the Stores, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 3 p.m. by Mrs. Jahangir Bomanji Petit.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of a British regiment, a band will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), today. with admission free.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Association will be held, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., at Messrs. Phatak and Walchand's office, Love Lane Mazagon, to pass rules and regulations and to elect the Managing Committee and office-bearers.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Home Rule Volunteer Corps will be held at the Morarji Goculdas's Hall, Cavel Street, on Sunday next, at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) (1) to adopt the Secretaries' report; (2) to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Secretaries before the meeting.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency, during the week ending 12th instant was as follows:—Bombay City 1; Ahmedabad District 1; Kaira District 91; Broach District 118; West Khandesh District 59; Satara District 92; Nasik District 16; Poona District 55; Karachi City 1; Kamari 3; Kathiawar Agency 166; Cambay State 12; Mundra 3; and Satara Agency 45; total 1,076.

EMBARGO ON CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST

The following telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee emphatically protests against prohibiting the Congress-League Deputations to proceed to England. The matter is of great national importance and urgency and disapproves the Imperial Council resolution for 45 million sterling contribution as not representing the Indian public opinion and because of the extreme poverty of India, famine conditions the imperative necessity of meeting educational, sanitary, industrial and other pressing needs and emphatically protests against the Committees' composition under the Reform proposals without affording the Congress and the Moslem League or the Legislative Councils opportunity to make recommendations.

ASSAULT ON HIGH SEAS.

CAPTAIN WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, J. K. Fernandez and E. Fernandez, two saloon boys on board the hired transport Cooiyama, charged Captain Halman with assault on the 22nd August, committed on the high seas near Colombo. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants and Mr. Siquera for the accused.

It was stated for the prosecution that after the ship had left Colombo the butler made a complaint against the two boys, and the accused without any enquiry severely assaulted them with kicks and slaps and knocked one of them down. The accused stated that the two complainants as well as some other Goanese on board the ship wanted to be discharged at Rangoon, but he refused to do so. They were striking their work and he called the complainants to him, and when they became impertinent he pushed them. The accused had fined them two days' pay for striking work.

The Magistrate held that an assault had been committed, but as strict discipline had to be observed, the accused was warned and discharged.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The adjourned meeting of the Medical Profession will be held at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms, 123 Esplanade Road, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 29th October when discussion will be resumed on the present epidemic of influenza.

"AN AMAZING ENQUIRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The enquiry into the case of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali is going to be held soon according to the statement of Abadi Banu Begum Saheba, their mother. In spite of the fact that the attention of the Government is drawn to the existing state of affairs between the Ali bothers and Mr. Abdur Rauf, who is one of the members of the Committee, there is no sign of the Government's intention to remove this gentleman from the Committee. The request of Ali brothers to have the benefit of counsel has, however, apparently been acceded to and Mr. C. R. Das is, according to the papers, going to help them.

Sir, you have done well to suggest in your "Notes of the Day" yesterday that in view of the ungenerous attitude of the Government and the most unchivalrous act of Mr. Abdur Rauf in not declining to accept the post, Ali brothers should declino to have anything to do with the proposed enquiry. Will you allow me to suggest that people all over India should through their various political organizations protest against the procedure and express want of confidence in the Committee as constituted?—Yours, etc.,

"COMMONER."

Bombay, Oct. 25.

"WARNED AND DISCHARGED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial of to-day I have to make the following remarks:

The children employed in my mills had all certificates of physical fitness and of their being of over 9 years of age. The question before the Magistrate was whether *possession* meant *physical* possession. The usual procedure when a child comes for employment in my mill is as follows. When a child applies for employment I send him over to the certifying Surgeon. In the case in question, each and every child had been sent to the certifying Surgeon and the certifying Surgeon had stated in writing in a book that their certificates existed in the several mills where they had previously worked. On the strength of these remarks the children were employed. It is a notorious fact that several managers retain the certificates of children and thus put them to endless trouble before they can succeed in getting another certificate. They thus penalize the children for leaving their mills. It was this point that I wished to bring to the notice of the authorities. It had been brought to the notice of the inspectors before. The second point was that the certifying Surgeon used to refuse the granting of a duplicate even if a rupee was tendered. The court having decided that *physical* possession was an absolute necessity the ends of Justice were served by the parties being warned and discharged. I trust you will be good enough to insert my explanation.—Yours, etc.

P. A. BAPTISTA.

Morarji Goculdas Mills,
Bombay, Oct. 25, 1918.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP AT POONA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

A shop for the sale of cheap grain to poor Mahomedans was opened in the Mahomedan quarter of Poona City on Wednesday evening, by Hajl Abdul Rahman Haji Ahmed Lateef, timber merchant. Mr. Westropp, the Collector, Mr. Vachha, City Magistrate and a large number of Mahomedans were present. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Jaffer asked the Collector to declare the shop open. When that had been done, grain was distributed to some poor persons.

NEW MOSQUE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Owing to the increasing number of Mahomedan traders from Bombay settling in Calcutta, it has been decided to build a large mosque on the site of Pollock Street Mosque. The proposed mosque will be built both in Saracinic and English style with a Madrassa and a guest house.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The weather is slightly disturbed in Burma and few falls of rain have occurred there, as well as in south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three-quarters of an inch, Monywa a half and Trivandrum three inches.

Forecast:—No large change.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR,

"HIGH JINKS."

"Good wine needs no bush" therefore it is quite unnecessary to say anything about the opening performance of the Bandman Opera Season which commences to-night at 9-30 with Bombay's particular favourite "High Jinks." All the old favourites will be here, also some new faces including Miss May North the new soprano, who has only recently arrived in India. To-morrow for the Sunday Matinee at 5-30 the rollicking Musical Farce "To-night's the Night" will be staged.

Owing to the enormous success of the Pathe Special Play "Loaded Dice" in which Frank Keenan is so magnificent it will be this week repeated at 6-30 every evening.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The West-End Cinema are screening a delightful Pathe Drama, this week, "Stranded in Arcady," starring Mrs. Vernon Castle. The picture has every element of popular appeal. It is a fast moving story of the great outdoors, dealing with the advantures of a young couple in the North Woods. It contains many thrilling stunts including a jump from a high cliff into the river below. The story has a very strong love interest. A particularly interesting feature is the fact that Mrs. Castle teaches society how to dance, to this extent paralleling the story of her own life.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

Very few amongst the students of modern English novels can be unacquainted with the great work of Rider Haggard, the author of some really powerful works of supernatural fancy. The masterpiece of this Novelist, "She," has fascinated millions of English readers all over the world, and the dramatisation of this famous novel on the screen marks an epoch in history of the cinematography. The drama presented by the Cinema Precious, this week, is a regular "soul-gripper." The story of a terrible queen, immortalised by her ablutions in the "Fire of Life" living for two thousand years waiting by the side of her lover's cold sepulchre, and eventually finding her long-lost amour re-incarnated. It is altogether a meritorious achievement on the screen, and cinema lovers may well be advised to avail themselves of it.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The picture which is presented at the New Alexandra this week is one which ought to draw large audiences. "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin" is a pictorial revelation of frightfulness—instructively vivid. It constitutes an arraignment of the military autocracy of Germany. Rupert Julian's acting in the role of the Kaiser in some scenes is so wonderful that one is torn between a desire to hiss the character and applaud the actor. In addition to its broader military aspects, "The Kaiser" also inquires into the personal life of William II. His mannerisms, habits and exaggerated ego are faithfully depicted, and throughout the piece all the incidents shown are based on authentic narratives.

THE EMPIRE.

Another strong dramatic play has been selected for the attraction this week in a new Pathe Photoplay "The Culpable" a play dealing with the French Courts of Justice. It contains a fine dramatic moment when a Crown Prosecutor is charging an habitual criminal, he recognises his own son, of a woman he deserted many years ago. The film is played by well known stars of the Comedie Francais. Next week the Empire will commence a novel serial of Australian life called "The adventures of Stingaree" taken from the popular novel by E. W. Hornung the author of the gentleman cracksman "Raffles". "Stingaree" is a gentleman-bushranger and wears an eyeglass. It is a fine open air and healthy serial and gives a splendid idea of the early days in Australia. Stingaree, is a Robin Hood type of robber who takes from the rich to give to the poor. He comes of a good English family and is driven to his present adventurous life by being driven out of England for another's crime. The first two episodes "A Fugitive Passenger" and "A Model Marauder" will commence next Saturday.

IMPERIAL.

That crime does not pay, is the lesson taught in the sixth drama of the "Price of Folly" series, the story of which has the additional advantage of being in a western setting; to be shown to-night at the Imperial. Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo appear as a brother and sister, who find themselves suddenly cast upon the world after losing a mining property in Mexico. They come to a city on the Pacific Coast, and through a series of misadventures, both land in jail.

A two-reel Lonesome Luke Comedy, featuring Harold Lloyd, Harry Pollard and others, is the second item on the programme. The two principals start out as hoboes in a park, where they get into some disastrous flirtations. They fall asleep and dream they are living back in the days of cavemen. They wear skins and battle with other cavemen for possession of the cave ladies. A pleasant idea worked up entertainingly, with numerous laughs strung through it. The rest of the programme includes a travel picture, Pathe's Gazette, and a film on Indian Dances, beautifully coloured by Pathe's process.

RAJABHAI CLOCK TOWER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so good enough as to publish the following few lines in your well circulated paper?:—

The clock of the Rajabai Tower has, for a considerable time past, been at a stand-still which always shows time of 12 o'clock. Many a time people are misled as regards the time specially when they pass by it between 11 and 1 in the afternoon. The public has been taking great benefit of the clock and we therefore hope that the authorities concerned will kindly take up the matter at an early date and get the clock in proper working order. If the clock is already under repair we hope the authorities will be pleased to remove the hands of the clock till it is in proper order.—Yours, etc.,

GULOO.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey has been appointed as member of the Advisory Committee referred to in section 5 of the Cotton Cloth Act. The final composition of the Committee is therefore as follows:—(1) Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., (2) Mr. C. N. Wadia, (3) Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, (4) Mr. R. H. Brooke, (5) Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Kt. (6) Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, (7) The Hon. Mr. T. Smith, (8) Sir Clement B. Simpson, (9) Mr. F. Stones, (10) The Hon. Mr. Purushottam Thakurdas and (11) Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey.

Mr. R. N. Burjorjee, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon died on October 24 at the age of 42.

ARMY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

STAFFS LOSE TO CUMBALLA.

Undoubtedly the Staffs, by over-keenness and nervous excitement threw away their match with Cumballa War Hospital last evening on the Cooperage, by sheer bad work in front of goal. In the first half particularly chance after chance went "west" and when Cumballa had an opening at the other end, Well made no mistake placing ball well out of Neale's reach.

The success gave Cumballa much encouragement and they pressed during the early minutes of the second half, only to find that they had to fall back and defend. The Staffs were shooting better but Reynalds played splendidly in goal, saving many times. He might have done the same thing in the first half had he been tested. There was a loud appeal for "hands" in the penalty area against Cumballa, but evidently the referee did not see it, or considered that the hand and ball contact was not intentional in which case no offence was committed which is a decision of the International Board. Later, however, there was a case of "hands" against. Cumballa and the Referee considered it an offence in the penalty area. Reynolds saved a ripping shot with sound judgment and Cumballa won by I goal to nil.

The players were:—

STAFFS.—Neale; Adams and Towle; Gibbs Tarplee, and Coltman; Barlow Bradley Gresley; Smith and Foster.

CUMBALLA WAR HOSPITAL.—Reynolds: McCann and Rishton; Weedon, Tobin and Buttery; Williams, Ivell, Birkett, Williamson and Fox.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE—GOALS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Colaba	8	7	1	0	16	4	14
Staffs	9	7	2	0	25	8	14
Cumballa	9	6	2	1	16	8	13
M. Transport	9	5	3	1	11	7	11
E. Medicals	9	4	4	11	17	11	9
R. G. A.	9	3	5	1	11	14	7
Bombay G.	9	3	5	1	6	15	7
Parel E. D.	8	2	5	1	12	16	5
Y. M. C. A.	9	1	5	3	3	14	5
G. Medicals	9	1	7	1	2	22	3

The above table shows Colaba and Parel as having to play another match and Colaba would have to lose by two clear goals, that is 2 to 0, to lose the League Championship.

In connection with the Staffs and Cumballa match it is understood that the Staffs have entered a protest on the grouid that a penalty kick was not given on an appeal for hands.

BOOTY AND MORAL.

WHAT ABANDONED STORES MEAN.

The amount of booty captured during the closing of the Marne "pocket" has been no more than hinted at as yet, says the "Daily Express," and even when the figures are made known it is doubtful if they will convey all that they should to the general reader. There is, so to speak, more in the capture of material than meets the eye.

If a raiding party returns to its happy home in a muddy trench with fifty machine-guns, fifty new guns must be drawn by the enemy from his nearest store, and from there a long chain stretches back to the manufacturer until the *status quo* before the raid has been re-established. This spells additional labour in all directions. Men, pack mules, transport drivers, motor-lorries, railways, base supply offices—all suffer under the added burden. What this means to lines of communication already taxed to their uttermost may be easily imagined. Foch's blow is being felt to-day throughout the entire German Command.

The moral effect on the troops themselves who have abandoned the booty is great. Equipment to the soldier is a symbol of his manhood and his honour, and the loss of it produces in him a sense of nakedness which reacts disastrously on his moral. Though morally and physically shaken during an enforced retirement, and reduced to a state of pitiful irritation by the slow, congested movement of a retreat, his feeling of helplessness augmented by the swelling volume of pursuing gunfire, the soldier who retains his arms in their entirety is still a moral force. It is when equipment begins to be discarded that the full shock he has suffered is realized.

There is no more distressing and depressing sight to the man in the ranks than dumps of abandoned stores. They tell him his immediate base is threatened, his rations are problematical, his comfort and rest receding from him. Where is Brigade H. Q., and where Division? He is alone and lonely in a crowd of jostling units—artillery on infantry roads, and straggling infantry on cavalry tracks, all cursing, selfishly eager to get away—and his sense of discipline is outraged and undermined by the sight of the forsaken, unguarded stores.

Among the morally weaker elements there follows, at such times, the discarding of personal equipment—the final confession of defeat—but among all ranks discipline slackens, and here a rifle and there a pannier of ammunition or the remaining slips in the lightened soldier pushes rearward more desperately than before.

The soldier is ashamed of actions such as these, yet in the turmoil of retreat they are of common occurrence. Any man in the ranks knows that when such a "rot" sets in it is very hard to stop, and even when discipline is re-established moral remains weakened—the more so when, as in the German case, the ranks have been misled (in more senses than one) by their leaders' glowing promises. What a sardonic chorus these promises must make to-day to the rear of the pursuing guns!

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NO "RESERVED" SUBJECTS WANTED.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

EDUCATED CLASSES ALIVE TO NEEDS OF MASSES.

The committee of non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay appointed to consider the question of reserved and transferred subjects have submitted their report which is as follows:—

We, the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay meeting as a committee to consider the question of reserved and transferred subjects, have carefully considered the lists appended to the Report on Constitutional Reforms and the detailed list of topics dealt with by the departments of the Bombay Secretariat and kindly supplied to us by these departments, and submit the following report for the consideration of the Governor in Council.

We are of opinion that there should be no reserved subjects and that full responsible government should be introduced in this Presidency as soon as the reform scheme comes into operation. If for any reason the above proposal is not adopted, the only subjects which in our opinion may be reserved are indicated in the appendix to this report. We have followed the statements which have been supplied to us of the subjects dealt with in each department of the Secretariat and have shown under each department how the subjects dealt with in that department should be treated.

We are emphatically of opinion that full administrative control should be granted to this Presidency in the first instance. We base our claim in the first place on the very great advance which education has made in this province. The colleges constituting the University of Bombay, located throughout the Presidency, provide for the higher education of students in each of the main divisions of the Presidency. The percentage of children, particularly of girls, attending school is higher than in any other province, and the recent enactment of a measure providing for compulsory education in municipal areas marks the first step towards the attainment of our final goal, the eradication of illiteracy in this province. No less important a ground is the great commercial development which has characterised Bombay in the last fifty years. Our port is one of the leading ports of the Empire. Our merchants are known for their enterprise and success in every part of the globe. This commercial development has been shared in by men of all communities and the harmonious and successful cooperation of Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan and European in commercial enterprise is a sufficient guarantee of the ability and the knowledge required for efficient local administration. We have long been recognised as politically the most advanced of the Indian provinces, and a feature of this political development has been the harmonious cooperation of officials and non-officials. The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay has been worked since the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced with a non-official majority. The efficient working of the Bombay Municipality as a standing example of our success in the work of local self-government. Finally, we would point to the absence of serious communal difficulties in this Presidency. The cooperation of men of all communities in industrial and commercial development has evolved a consciousness of mutual interest which overrides all religious and racial distinctions.

PRACTICAL AND COMPARATIVE TEST.

We would further like to point out that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report contemplates an entirely new experiment in government. To judge of the comparative success of the experiment, it would be necessary to have at least one province in which will full responsible Government is simultaneously in working order. The report fully realises the difficulties inherent in a division of functions, but a practical and comparative test of its feasibility can only be made if our proposal is accepted. In view of the considerations advanced in the preceding paragraphs regarding the special circumstances of the Bombay Presidency, we think that an immediate beginning in full responsible provincial government can be made with fairest prospects of success in this Presidency.

Though we are of opinion that all departments can and should be handed over to ministers at the present moment, we think that Government should be possessed of our reasons for including in the appendix to this report certain subjects which are not included in illustrative list II in Appendix II to the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

(a) MARINE DEPARTMENT.—We are of opinion that the questions with which the various Port Trusts deal are of vital local importance and should be entirely under popular control. Our commercial development is closely connected with the development of the ports and harbours on our coast and it is essential that this department should be administered by a responsible minister. As a large number of lascars are now employed in the mercantile marine, the minister in charge should be an Indian conversant with their needs.

(b) EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—In the illustrative lists the department of education is split up, one part being reserved and the other transferred. In the former part University and higher (including probably professional) education is included. It appears to us altogether indavisable and almost impracticable to make such a division. Primary and especially secondary and technical education are greatly influenced by the policy underlying higher and professional education. The history of educational controversies in this Presidency during the last few years amply illustrates this. Further, there is hardly a department of Government in which the educated public has shown such a deep interest as in that of education. We think that there would be a great deal of practical inconvenience and considerable disappointment in general if this department is split up, and we therefore recommend that this department should in any case be fully transferred.

(c) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Though the administration of justice remains a reserved subject according to the list appended to this report, we are of opinion that the appointment of judicial officers, should, so far as possible, lie in the hands of a responsible minister. The administration of prisons is no longer purely a departmental matter, but the development of a humane and considerate attitude towards prisoners, especially first offenders and juvenile prisoners, necessitates a large measure of popular control over the administration of prisons. We have proposed that the administration of presses, books and newspapers should be transferred, subject to any laws that may be in existence. This question has always been a bone of contention in the general polity of the country and popular influence would be very desirable in this department of the administration. Books and publications are a great element in the advancement of the country and the control of the Legislative Council is essentially necessary in this matter.

EDUCATED CLASSES AND MASSES.

(d) REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—We propose that Land Revenue should be among the transferred subjects. This is against the principle indicated in the report (paragraph 238), but we feel that the argument there is not applicable to the Bombay Presidency. In the first place under the system of direct and largely extended franchise, it is expected that the masses will be able to return an adequate number of representatives fully conversant with their needs and well able to take care of their interests. Secondly, in the past history of the Legislative Council the elected members even under the present system have never failed to be fully alive to the needs of the masses. In this country the educated classes have generally some interest in land and the differentiation of interests between the rural and the city population has not proceeded to anything like the extent observable in some other provinces and in more advanced countries. Moreover the system of land tenure in this Presidency is not calculated to create any acute differences regarding tenant rights. Any lurking fear that in the matter of revision settlements there may be a tendency to sacrifice the interests of the public revenue to popular clamour need not be entertained as it will inevitably drive the ministers to proposals for fresh taxation which they would try their best to avoid if possible.

It may be pointed out that in some of the subjects which we have classed as transferred subjects the Government of India exercises considerable control. But we do not think that there is any objection to the administration of such subjects, so far as it is in the hands of the local Government, being allotted to a minister.

It may be argued that if there are to be no reserved subjects at all or very few, it would entail very heavy work on the ministers if only one or two are appointed and little work for the executive members. The report apparently does not limit the number of ministers. It says there will be a minister or ministers in accordance with the number of subjects transferred. If, therefore, the subjects transferred are so many that two ministers cannot possibly cope with the amount of work, it would follow that this would necessitate the appointment of more than two ministers. It would also follow that because there will be no reserved subjects or very few, there would not be enough work for two executive members. On the other hand, should the presence of executive members as contemplated in the report be considered absolutely essential, we would be agreeable to such an arrangement during the period of transition even though there might not be sufficient work for them. It is expected that the councillors who will be made ministers will be men of considerable experience in business or in other branches of life, and consequently as heads of departments they will be able to decide upon points perhaps as efficiently as executive members of council. Further, the departments they will control are so well organized under existing conditions that they will supply them with all the necessary knowledge and information and that is all that is required. In this we may to a great extent rely on the practice in the United Kingdom where ministers appointed to the different portfolios are very often men who have had no special or previous knowledge of the particular subject they are required to handle in their capacity as ministers. We therefore see no reason for limiting the number of transferred subjects in a progressive Presidency like Bombay.

In conclusion, we would like to point out that the experiment of transferred and reserved subjects is entirely new. There may arise difficulties in the working not at present realised in addition to those mentioned in the report. Any judgment that may be passed will have to take account of these difficulties and it will never do to judge of the results with great severity. A transition period is always one of peculiar difficulty and the evils of both systems will perhaps be evident rather too prominently. We sound this note of warning as we are convinced that our proposal to grant complete responsible government

Continued on page 10.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

ANXIOUS STUDENT.—Write to the Principal, School of Arts.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 26th October, 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON REFORMS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has issued a lengthy memorandum on the Reforms which, considered in relation to its size, contains very few points worth consideration. It begins with reaffirming its adherence to the pre-historic view that it is highly dangerous to attempt to judge Eastern political requirements by Western standards and that it regards with the gravest apprehension any attempt to introduce representative government on Western lines into India. These Rip Van Winkles do not seem yet to have realised that the theory of the Canadian fur coat has long since disappeared from the world and that representative government is no longer a monopoly of the Western countries. Afraid that such a total negation would meet with short shrift at the hands of a Government who are pledged to introduce Self-Government in India, be it by stages, long or short, the Committee is to the fore with another familiar and fatuous objection, that it is inopportune to think of these constitutional reforms during war time.

No one would credit the Committee with any great political knowledge or acumen, but at least it might have been expected that it was familiar with the war-aims of the Allies. In that case it would have seen that the reforms have been very properly and opportunely launched now. A nation that has flung itself into the war for defending small nations, a people pledged to support the rights of subject-nationalities and an ally of President Wilson, who stands irrevocably committed to self-determination, could scarcely plead, even if it wanted to, war as an excuse for postponing the reforms. But we need not pursue the point. The Committee itself recognises that the reforms are inevitable and it has therefore thought it better to suggest modifications rather than adopt a policy of wholesale condemnation. It is opposed even to the modest reforms, if they can be so termed, proposed by Mr. Montagu in connection with the Government of India. Even the most hardened reactionary can scarcely complain that Mr. Montagu has in any way interfered with the plenary powers of the Government of India. In fact it has been his chief anxiety to strengthen it in every way. He has refused to introduce diarchy in the Government of India. He has created a Council of State and a Council of Princes, which are sure to throw their deadweight against popular views. But still the Committee is not satisfied. The Government of India must remain as it is, at least for five years more. The whole scheme is an experiment; it will then be seen whether the form of Government aimed at in the Report is that best suited to India. So the time pleaded for is meant only to shelve the whole scheme as unsuited to the country. Mr. Montagu has not touched the Government of India; in fact, the complaint is that he proposes to leave it stronger than it ever was. The Committee may contain its soul in peace and its attempt to pretend that any vast changes are contemplated cannot succeed. In the course of its remarks, the Committee has struck upon a novel point which we do not remember to have met with anywhere else. It says that if the proposed changes are carried out in the Government of India, the Provincial Councils would be depleted of their best men. This touching solicitude from such a quarter is highly amusing. We assure it that India has capable men to manage both the Provincial and Imperial Councils, and even the Council of State, if we are to be blessed with one. The Committee supports in the main Mr. Montagu's proposals so far as the provinces are concerned. It repeatedly complains that the question of franchise and electorates should have been settled beforehand. Of course it wants communal representation for the non-official European community. We have dealt with this preposterous claim but lately. When once an easy and sure access to the Councils is allowed, it is not surprising that there should be a general clamour for it; but it would be suicidal for Government and the people to carry the principle of communal representation to such absurd lengths. If India is not a homogenous country, which we do not allow, we want to make it one and the way to it does not lie through communal representation. Why should Europeans shirk general elections? As for class and caste, we do not think that Europeans are quite free from the taint. We recommend the Committee to make a study, for instance, of the correspondence that has appeared in the "Statesman" on the Eurasian question. Caste, class, religion and everything that goes for creating a division must be completely ignored where political representation is concerned. It is in this way alone that a healthy democracy can develop in India and it would be a grave blunder to weight responsible government in India at the very outset with the mill-stone of communal representation.

The Committee is right when it says that the separation between Indian and Provincial finance, in the way suggested by Mr. Montagu, would perpetuate the existing inequalities, but the Jezia tax it suggests in lieu of it is equally objectionable. A fair proportion of the provincial revenues is the only solution for the difficulty. The Committee wants it to be laid down that at least one member of the Executive Council should be a non-official European. It wants European members without portfolios and it wants Governors to be presidents of Councils. Not content with the safeguards proposed by Mr. Montagu, it wants the Indian Minister to be removable by the Governor, if found unsuitable, of which fact the Governor shall be the sole judge! It is all very amiable but the only thing is that such unadulterated nonsense is not likely to find favour with anybody. The Committee has suddenly developed an interest in the well-being of the labour-classes. So "Sanitation" should not be in the hands of Indians, as they will neglect the health of Labour! Education also should not be placed in their hands, because of certain statements made in the Rowlatt report. Every now and then the Rowlatt report is used as a bugbear by the Committee in order to stay the contemplated reforms. It complains that, alluding to the division suggested, "popular" departments will be transferred while "unpopular" ones, such as collection of taxes and repression of crime and disorder will be reserved. The Committee probably does not know that Indians are quite prepared to manage these subjects also and that if any objection is raised, it is entirely done by the bureaucracy. Let the latter by all means unburden itself of some of its heroic burdens. The Committee devotes great attention to the question of the Indianisation of the services, specially the I. C. S. and Police. It has thrown away all cant about British character and openly demands that so long as the British are responsible for the naval and military defence of the country, an idea thrown out by Mr. Montagu, the British element must predominate in the higher branches of such services as the Civil Service and Police. For one thing, Indians have never shirked shouldering the burden, as a price of which the Committee wants a predominant British element in the public service. Secondly, when political power will be wielded increasingly by Indians, a fight for fat posts would be demeaning to Britishers. After all, what are the I. C. S. and other services in India? They are bound to be under the control of Indians in succeeding times. If the Committee had rightly understood the true significance of the coming political changes, it would not have pressed for any dominance in the service. No such arrogant claim can be conceded. As for its suggestion that nomination and examination should be continued so far as Indian recruitment of the I. C. S. is concerned, it is of a piece with the rest of the struggle to retain the present hold of the bureaucracy.

The Committee is angry with Mr. Montagu for not adequately appreciating the part played by the non-official European community in the commercial and industrial development of India. If we mistake not, Mr. Montagu has suggested that special protection should be afforded to these interests, not that they are in any danger whatsoever. The Committee may not be quite mistaken when it says that the comparative inertia of Government in the past in the development of industries has been due not to any desire to protect European interests but to the traditional Free-trade policy of England. The Committee has done well also in declaring its opposition to the hateful excise duty. There is no quarrel with the non-official European community as such. As the Europeans come to take a larger and larger share in the political life of the country, they will see that there is very little difference, if any, between British and Indian interests. The only way to assert themselves and leave an impress on the political life of the country, open to Europeans as to others, is to identify themselves with Indian interests. Europeans need not entrench themselves and demand special rights, favours, concessions and, least of all, communal representation. They should boldly enter the public arena and place themselves shoulder to shoulder with their Indian fellow-subjects. In this way alone can they serve the British connection. Also, then only will they truly realise that their salvation does not consist in any of the devices ingeniously suggested by the Committee, but in working for and suffering with India. In the future political evolution of this country, men of all denominations must learn to be citizens. All will have to be servants of India, and any species, racial, political or communercial, that cannot conform to that category, will be left in a state of inglorious isolation.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Hogg's Political Philosophy.

We refer elsewhere to the presumption of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that it is highly dangerous "to introduce representative Government on Western lines into India." This piece of vapid pedantry, it may be observed, does not originate in the local Chamber of Commerce; for it has been ridden to death in the arguments of reactionaries in India and Britain. "Representative Government" is something definite and intelligible, and the wiseacres of the local Chamber would be hard put to it to explain the difference between "Representative Government" on Western lines and on Eastern lines. It is an exact form of institution, where representatives hold a mandate from constituents to regulate the business of the community. Either Mr. Hogg should dispute the efficacy of representative Government in the East or support it. He cannot, as a sensible man, grow loquacious over "Eastern lines" vitiating the system. What he probably means is that he likes Representative Government for Western nations, but cannot reconcile himself to it for nations East of Suez,—for substantial and understandable reasons. He must not in that case deceive himself by puerile phraseology, but straightforwardly repeat the creed of the "Globe" that "so far as we can see the governance of the world must remain with the white race." But when nauseating cant is superadded to that creed (secretly entertained) it becomes an unholy affair.

War Economy.

We thought that this was a time for strict economy on account of the war. And if retrenchment of expenditure can be conscientiously effected in any Government branch it is obvious that it could be in the departments which are more ornamental than materially useful. A Government department which in ordinary times is a most useful one, but which is a spending institution only is that of Archæology. The publication of all reports of explorations and office administration could easily be put off till after the war. We find, however, not only that a sumptuously bound series of annuals still issue from the Government Press at probably treble the usual cost but that eminent experts are invited from Europe at the expense of India. M. Foucher, the recognised authority on Buddhist art, especially sculpture, is expected shortly to come out to India and will spend some time advising the Archæological Office, all the charges in connection with his voyage and his personal remuneration being, no doubt, defrayed by the Indian rate-payer. While there is famine in the country, there is a great war, and a pandemic can legitimately claim all the surplus that Government can spare, it is monstrous that money should be found on the promotion of fine arts and antiquities which, much as we prize them, ought surely to take a place subordinate to the imperious demand of hunger and suffering.

A Strategic Move.

The South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation, under the guidance of their veteran general, Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar, have made a strategic move for the conquest of communal representation. The Rao Bahadur in his presidential capacity declared: "We non-Brahmins shall have nothing to do with either the Franchise Committee or the Transferred and Reserved Committee, upon neither of which has a recognised representative of our interests been put." And later on a resolution was passed to the same effect. In view of the fact that these "non-Brahmins" have been all along ready to make common cause with the bureaucracy, even as against their own compatriots, and that the majority of the members on both the Committees are sundried bureaucrats, it is rather surprising that Mr. Chettiar does not feel content. Should the boycott be taken as a happy augury that the old alliance is at an end? Curiously enough, the "Confederation," while according a vote of thanks to Dr. Nair for his self-sacrificing labours, entirely forgot his patron, Lord Sydenham. In England, however, mutual admiration is being laid on thick as between the *guru* and the *chela*.

The Case of Dr. Mehta.

"The Burma Government state that the order on Dr. Mehta is in abeyance and the report that it will be enforced on his leaving the hospital is not correct," says an Associated Press message from Rangoon. For sheer bungling the action of Sir Reginald Craddock's Government cannot be excelled. They first issued an order of "externment" on Dr. Mehta, the Commissioner of Police adding that if the Doctor did not leave Rangoon by a certain date he would be liable to the pains and penalties prescribed by law for such disobedience. The poor Doctor was ill and his ailment did not appear to be as ready as perhaps he himself might have been to bow to the all-powerful Commissioner's mandate! Of the two, the stern Commissioner and the *Satyagrahi* illness, the former had perforce to soften; with the result that the order could not be enforced. We trust that the latest intimation of the Burma Government's intentions means that they propose to cancel the silly order to which they committed themselves doubtless in a hurry. A man with twenty years' unexceptionable public life behind him, and with an Indian reputation, Dr. Mehta cannot be mishandled with impunity by the Burma Executive. They must lose public confidence by persisting in their persecution of a trusted and respected leader. How is it that while Sir Harcourt Butler found it not only possible but useful to work in cooperation with Dr. Mehta, his successor, Sir Reginald Craddock, can only "extern" him? The answer may be found in the whole record of Sir Reginald, which has been reactionary to the core.

The Government of India and Primary Education.

Our readers will remember the Government of India circular on Primary Education, calling for schemes from local Governments and withdrawing monetary aid. "Indian Education" comments on the circular freely and condemns it strongly. It remarks:

"The Imperial Government regrets the delay, but deprecates further postponement and then, with what seems an indecent haste, appears to shuffle off the monstrous evil to the Provincial Governments with a strong remark about their opportunities and responsibilities and an unfeeling warning that they will have to pay the cost from their own pockets.....If the prospect of constitutional reforms hung up the plans of the Imperial Government, in what better case is a Provincial?.....If education is to be a provincial subject and a transferred subject also, why should Provincial Governments now furnish the Government of India with schemes of education? If there is going to be long delay, the Government of India should proceed with its own scheme." The Government of India did not apparently want to do anything and at the very first opportunity or even before it occurred they have mostly transferred the burden on to the shoulders of Provincial Governments.

The Future of Albania.

Not much has been heard of Albania just lately. The following from "The Nation" by the last mail is of interest:

"Disquieting news reaches us from Albania. It will be remembered that the Italian Secret Treaty provided for the eventual dismemberment of Albania. Italy was to hold Vallona as a perpetual possession and to exercise a protectorate over the small central area of the country, which should be a Mohammedan principality. The North (mainly Catholic) was to go to Serbia. The South was to go to Greece. When the French actually occupied the South, it seemed as though this design had been discarded. That was in the days of King Constantine, and no one was disposed to shower favors on the Greeks. The French authorities on taking possession of Koritza, the chief town of the South, set up a native Albanian civil administration, proclaimed Albanian independence, flew the Albanian flag, and enlisted Albanian volunteers."

A New Policy.

The writer proceeds:

"This policy has now been suddenly reversed. The Albanian flag has been hauled down and the name of the Albanian Republic suppressed. A new governing body has been set up, composed of Greek partisans, and Greek propagandists have arrived from Athens. What lies behind all this one can only conjecture. Is the design to make the part of Albania protected by Italy as small as possible? Or, is it to reward the adhesion of Venezelist Greece to the Entente? In any event, the rights of the Albanian nation, secured as a perpetually independent and neutral State by the Conference of London in 1912, are in the gravest danger. Albania cannot live in a dismembered condition, and the more civilized South (which the Greeks call Northern Epirus) is necessary not merely to the national unity, but even to the national existence. We hope that the numerous Albanian colony in the United States will be able to make good its claims at Washington. An Italian Protectorate, though not an ideal solution, would, if applied to the whole country, be preferable to dismemberment."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are giving their farewell dinner to the members of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, 6th November.

The death is reported of the Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, Zamindar of Pallavaram, at Cocodana on Thursday morning, from influenza. The late Mr. Krishna Rao was a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

BETWEEN SAMBRE CANAL AND SCHELDT.

ENEMY RESISTANCE OVERCOME.

CROSSINGS OF ECAILLON FORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-55 a.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct. 25.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We extended the battlefront this morning northwards as far as the Scheldt at Thiant. Along the whole battle-front between the Sambre canal and the Scheldt we have overcome the enemy's resistance. Our advance continued and there was hard fighting in a number of places.

On the right the Sixth Division reached the eastern edge of Bois-Leveque and captured Ors. Northwards thereof we are approaching the western outskirts of Mortal forest and have captured Rosersart.

In the right centre of the attack we continued to advance successfully in the neighbourhood of Le Quesnoy and captured Poix-du-Nord and Les Tuileries and made progress beyond them towards Englefontain.

The Thirty-seventh Division captured Chissignies after a sharp struggle and the enemy are defending determinedly the crossings of the Ecaillon thereabouts. We secured the crossings at Beantignies which are in our possession. Here vigorous resistance was overcome by the New Zealanders who in this locality captured a number of batteries including heavies.

The English on the left centre captured Ruesnes and are within a short distance of Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway, northward of this village.

Heavy fighting occurred on the high ground northward of Bermerain which we hold, also in the neighbourhood of Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon. The enemy is still resisting in the latter village.

The English and the Scottish on the left forced the crossings of the Ecaillon river between Verchain and Thiant and gained the high ground eastwards.

The Fourth Division after hard fighting captured Verchain and Monchause. The Fifty-first Division on their left cleared the enemy from the east bank of the river and advanced to the western outskirts of Maing in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. Hostile resistance was particularly stubborn in this sector. Severe casualties have been inflicted on the enemy in the course of the operations.

We have captured since October 23rd over seven thousand prisoners and over a hundred guns.

We have reached the general line of the Sambre-Oise canal due eastwards of Le Cateau, the western edge of Mortal forest, the neighbourhood of Le Quesnoy, Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon and the Scheldt canal at Maing.

We progressed locally and took prisoners in Valenciennes-Tournai sector.

ATTACK ON WHOLE FRONT

ENEMY CLEARED FROM DERAISMES FROEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 p.m., Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Oct. 25.

The attack was resumed on the whole front this morning between the Sambre-Oise canal and the Scheldt. Northward of Valenciennes we cleared the enemy from the Deraismes forest, captured Thiershauterive and then determined the local fighting occurred westward of Tournai, without material change in the situation.

OPERATIONS S. OF VALENCIENNES.

NEUVILLE, SALESCHES AND BEAUDIGNIES CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1 p.m.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Oct. 25.

A British communique says:—Sharp fighting continued on Wednesday afternoon and evening on the battle front southward of Valenciennes. We expelled the enemy from Vendegies wood and captured Neuville, Saleschies and Beaudignies, securing the crossings of the river Ecatillon at the latter place. The enemy during the evening counter-attacked us vigorously opposite Vendegies with strong artillery support and was repulsed.

ISOLATION OF VALENCIENNES A QUESTION OF TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says:—Yesterday's victory by the Third and Fourth British Armies is infinitely greater than is expressed by the big hauls of prisoners and guns. It is merely a question of time before Valenciennes is isolated. The weather is favouring us. East wind is drying the ground.

OISE CANAL CROSSED.

FUTILE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Oct. 25.

A French communique says:—On the Oise front we crossed the canal east of Grand Verly. Despite enemy counterattacks, our elements maintained themselves on the east bank. Between the Oise and Serre, the struggle was lively, also in the region of the railway north of Mesrecourt.

OISE CANAL CROSSED OPPOSITE LONGCHAMPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct. 25.

Last night's French communiqué says: On the Oise front we crossed the canal opposite Longchamps between the Oise and the Serre. We attacked and made a big advance in spite of resistance south of Origny and Ste. Benoite and north of Villers-Lt-Sec.

On the right we reached Laferte-Chevressis road at Ferriers farm taking several hundred prisoners.

FRENCH TAKE FORET DE WAEREFHEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-10 a.m., Oct 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct .25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing last evening said. Between Bois Leveque and the Scheldt the battle is progressing satisfactorily and the Second Army has made a slight advance.

Northwards the French have taken Foret de Waerefhem.

The First Army also attacked this morn-

(Continued in Column 6.)

NEW STATE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

OF GERMAN-AUSTRIAN NATIONALITY.

RESOLVE OF GERMAN DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the German deputies of the Reichsrat met as a Constituent German National Assembly and resolved to take measures to form an independent German-Austrian state having a voice in peace negotiations.

KAROLYI'S DEMAND FOR SEPARATE PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Budapest states that in the Lower House Premier Wekerle stated that Karolyi's demand for a separate peace was impossible as the Germans were protecting the danger points on the Hungarian frontiers.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister was framing a reply to President Wilson.

ENEMY RETREAT ON BASHANI FRONT.

SERBIANS CROSS TO W. OF MORAVA RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 25.

A Serbian official communiqué says:—We forced the enemy to retreat on the Rashani front and crossed to the west of the Morava river, advancing northwards. We took over 3,000 prisoners.

FRENCH ENTER NEGOTIN.

SERBIANS CAPTURE MECKA MASSIF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct. 25.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The French troops entered Negotin.

Further east the Serbians broke the enemy resistance on Oazanj-Stalsc and captured the Mecka massif and the village of Cicevak taking three hundred prisoners. The enemy is retreating along the whole front.

ATTACK ON MOUNT SISEMOL

TRENCHES ON THE AVE STORMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Oct. 25.

An Italian official communique says:—The French have penetrated the enemy's positions on Mount Sisemol taking 730 prisoners. The British South of Asiago stormed trenches on the Ave, taking 214 prisoners. We raided the ridge southward of Asha, taking 100 prisoners.

SOCIALIST LIEBKNECHT RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A Socialist Member of the Reichstag, Liebknecht has been released from imprisonment. He was greeted by cheering crowds.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE

MUST BE DICTATED

ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 25.

The Secretary of State has forwarded through the Swiss *Charge d'Affaires* the following reply to Germany's note:—

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of the application, and that this wish and purpose emanate not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag, and an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilised warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for considera- tion would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Government with which the Government of the United States is Associated as a beliger ent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms for such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved, and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds. The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem t be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the words of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid".

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

(Sd.) ROBERT LANSING.

ALLIED APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct .25.

Reuter is informed on reliable authority that the Allied Governments cordially approve President Wilson's Note which generally represents the views of the Allies who, in spite of appearances of deliberately leaving the brunt of negotiations upon the President have been acting in complete accord with the of the Unittd States throughout. President Wilson now, however, having submitted the question to the Allies, definite concerted action will be taken and the naval and military terms recommended by the respective Governments will be the joint terms of all associated nations who are firmly determined to act conjointly.

SIR E. CARSON'S CONCURRENCE.

"OUR TERMS MUST BE EQUAL TO GERMAN TERMS IN 1870."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct .25.

Sir Edward Carson speaking at Oxford drew attention to Germany's minimum demands when she thought she was top dog. They included the surrender of Malta, Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and other points. He heartily concurred in President Wilson's Note. To-day our armistice terms must be equivalent to Germany's terms in 1870 when replying to a request for an armistice she agreed, providing that all German guns were placed advantageously on the road to Paris so that the city could be taken at her pleasure. Anything less now would involve disaster.

CZECHS OVERJOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Vienna states that President Wilson's note to Austria has overjoyed the Czechs who have now demanded the establishment of a Czech Government and the withdrawal of Hungarian troops from Prague. It is possible that the Vienna food famine in regard to which the "Frankfurter Zeitung" describes the systematic starvation of Vienna and the German territories of Austria by the Czechs and Hungarians will compel Government to recognise the Czech National Council, as the Czechs have promised help if the Council is recognised.

CONCERTED ACTION OF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 25.

WASHINGTON.—It is emphasised in official and diplomatic circles that President Wilson's note means that the United States has finished with separate dealings with German authorities and future announcements will be of the United States and the Allied Governments acting in concert.

HARMONY BETWEEN U. S. AND ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that harmony existed between the United States and other associated Governments as regards war aims.

HAILED BY BRITISH PRESS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Oct. 25.

Newspapers hail President Wilson's Note as embodying the intentions of all Allied peoples.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—If Germany desires to participate in the peace conference, German action must be represented by the Government controlled by the people not by the Kaiser, otherwise the conference will deliberate and decide without them. If the German answer accepts President Wilson's principles the Allied naval and military authorities will immediately announce the terms but if the German government preaches war of defence there can be no advantage in furnishing them with texts by detailing the terms.

The "Daily News" says:—The sincerity of Germany's desire for peace is brought to a final test. If she accepts President Wilson's terms fighting may end in less than a week, otherwise it may be protracted till the next Summer. It is idle for Germany to hope that the Allies will relax the terms in preference to facing a prolongation of the struggle. On the contrary they are more likely to stiffen. President Wilson on behalf of the Allies offers Germany the way of escape, but it now rests with the Allies to smooth the path to peace by unequivocally formulating the terms.

The "Morning Post" says:—President Wilson is making good his words that Germany should have force to the utmost. It remains to be seen how much force is required before the white flag arrives at the Headquarters of Marshal Foch.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—President Wilson uses language that has become necessary in dealing with people who insist on being evasive and tricky in treating a plain issue. Germany now knows what armistice means to the American Government and she will next hear what armistice means to the Allies, unless she chooses to abandon the peace campaign forthwith.

The "Daily Express" says:—Only by the surrender or destruction of arms warships and munition factories, can a renewal of hostilities be made impossible. These are the extraordinary safeguards which President Wilson implies.

DOMINIONS AND ARMISTICE.

COLLECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Oct. 25.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Government is collecting the views of the representatives of the Dominions concerning armistice terms, as they affect their home interests and their troops in Europe.

DIPLOMATIC VERSAILLES.

ASSEMBLING IMMINENT.

COL. HOUSE REPRESENTS U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Oct. 25.

It is understood that Colonel House will be the head of the American Diplomatic Mission in Europe in connection with the establishment of an Inter-Allied Diplomatic Council.

It is stated that Lord Reading has delayed his return to Washington because the assembly of a Diplomatic Council is imminent.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DETAILS OF SCHEME TO BE DRAFTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. David Davies, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government were trying to reach an agreement with the Allies and the United States which would enable a detailed scheme for a League of Nations to be drafted.

Replying to Mr. Houston, Mr. Macpherson confirmed the fact that the proud distinction of being the first to break the Hindenburg line belonged to the British Army. (Cheers.)

WINTER RACING PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 25.

Owing to railway difficulties, the Government has prohibited winter racing.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" APOLOGISES.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON MRS. BESANT.

COURT EXPENSES PAID.

The following cable from Major Graham Pole is published in "New India":—

London, October 15.—The proprietors of the "Pall Mall Gazette", have apologised, paid expenses and admitted that the statements in Sir John Jardine's article on 14th November 1917 reflecting on Mrs. Annie Besant were unjustified and without foundation.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of Saturday 12th October contains the following paragraph "Outlook in India":—On November 14th 1917 we published an article headed "Outlook in India". This article contained certain reflections on Mrs. Besant's public life and loyalty, and in particular, the statement that Mrs. Besant had appealed to the High Court against Lord Pentland's order of restraint and the learned judges justified the order on the ground of sedition. We are now satisfied that these reflections and in particular the statement quoted were without foundation. As soon as our attention was directed to the real fact, we expressed to Mrs. Besant our apology. Mrs. Besant advises, however, that she wishes our position to be made public and as we ourselves are anxious to make amends to her, we willingly state that the reflections complained of were unjustified and that we regret their appearance in our pages.

(Continued from Column 2.)

ing and crossed the river in several places. The principal opposition was encountered at Verchain and Monchaux. These crossings bring us into clear country south of Valenciennes.

15 ENEMY DIVISIONS IN WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 25.

PARIS.—The correspondent of Havas Agency says that fifteen divisions opposed the British yesterday.

BRITISH AERIAL RECORD FOR 3 MONTHS.

ENEMY LOSES 12 LARGE AERODROMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 6-40 a.m., Oct. 25.

The Press Bureau announces:—During the period from June to September inclusive, the British destroyed 1,443 and brought down 558 German aeroplanes against 668 British missing. A significant feature of the recovery of territory in Belgium is that the enemy has lost over twelve large aerodromes the effect of which is to expose a new sector of the Rhine to the possibility of early aerial attacks.

INDEPENDENT AIR FORCE,

HEAVY SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON FACTORIES AND RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 25.

The Press Bureau announces:—An independent Air Force on the night of October 23rd, heavily and successfully attacked factories and railways at Burbach and Saarbrucken, dropping five and a half tons of bombs. We also attacked with good results the chemical factories at Mannheim, railways at Coblenz and Metzeablon near Mainz. One aeroplane has not been located.

In addition to the enemy machines reported destroyed in yesterday's communiqué, we brought down one and put two down out of control.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 25.

A British aviation communiqué says:—We dropped six tons of bombs, brought down thirteen aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Ten British are missing.

BRITISH CAPTURES ON THURSDAY.

7,000 PRISONERS AND OVER 100 GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-55 a.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 25.

Last night's British communiqué says:—Since yesterday morning we have captured 7,000 prisoners and over a hundred guns.

The New Zealanders have captured a number of batteries, including some heavies in the neighbourhood of Beaudignies.

BELGIANS REPULSE ENEMY WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-40 a.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Oct. 25.

A Belgian communiqué says: The enemy late yesterday attacked our lines on the northern part of the Derivation canal. Several assaulting columns supported by violent artillery fire attempted to debouch by Stroolburg, Moerhuizen and Balgerbrock but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

AN INCREASE FOR THURSDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m, yesterday... 196
For preceding 24 hours 162
For corresponding 24 hours last year... 81

The city's mortality continues to fluctuate, the figures for Thursday showing an increase of 34 over those of Wednesday, which showed a decrease of 42 from those of the preceding day. The 196 deaths on Thursday occurred as follow in the different wards:—Fort ward 10, Mandvi ward 24, Bhuleshwar ward 31, Girgaum ward 15, Byculla ward 42, Parel ward 16, Mahim ward 23, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 34. There was no attack or death from plague, small-pox or cholera during the twenty-four hours.

The City's Sewers.

We referred a few days ago to the odour emanating from the city's sewers. Conditions at Grant Road, Tardeo, Churney Road and Byculla, have during the last few days become simply intolerable and for the last three or four days people passing along Hornby Road have had an experience of this all-pervading smell from the sewers and drains. At Monday's sitting of the Municipal Corporation, a number of speakers including the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, referred to the fouling of the city's atmosphere by the gas issuing from the sewers. At Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Sukhia again drew the attention of the Municipal Executive to this fact, and pointed out the alarming rise in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system. Mr. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, informed the Corporation in the course of the debate on Monday last that he was preparing and was going to submit at an early date a full and detailed report on the epidemic. Let us hope that he will devote a good part of it to a discussion of the condition of the city's sewers and drains and suggest measures for remedying the defects.

Mr. Monie and Dr. Turner

The public and the press have borne willing and ready testimony to the great zeal and untiring labours of Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, and Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, during the present epidemic. Those who have seen these two officers of the Municipality at work during the last four weeks could not but have been struck by the most admirable zeal and promptitude which they showed in dealing with the tremendous amount of extra work imposed on them by the epidemic. Of course they are paid, as every other public servant is paid, for doing their work, but there is nevertheless a world of difference between the quality of work one does with a ready willingness and zeal and that performed as part of one's ordinary duties. Mr. Monie and Dr. Turner have not spared themselves during the last four weeks; in fact, in the expressive phraseology of Dr. Dadachanji, they have worked "like devils", and the public appreciates the devolution to duty shown by them. But their task is not finished, and they might start dealing in right earnest with the root cause of all Bombay's troubles. Bombay from its geographical position is the gate of India. It is in consequence of that fact a vast receptacle of diseases imported from the different parts of the world and the infection in due course spreads from it to all parts of India. The so-called influenza raging in our midst at present appears to be a world-wide epidemic and Bombay from its geographical position could not possibly have escaped the infection. It is a price which the city has had to pay for its position as the gateway of India. But an earnest attempt should be made to find out the cause of the high rate of mortality which every epidemic occasions.

Bombay's Comparison with the Mofussil.

Dr. Turner at the meeting of the medical fraternity held the other day pointed with pride to the fact that the rate of mortality in the city was lower than that in most other places in India. That is pardonable pride; but it could be rejoined that if the number of fatal cases of the epidemic has been less than that in other towns it is because the remedial measures taken were more prompt and on a much vaster scale than elsewhere. And again, a comparison with the mofussil provides no correct estimate of the general health conditions of Bombay. Bombay is an Imperial city; it is the second city of the Empire and claims to be the *urbs prima in India*. The comparison should therefore be rather with European than with Indian cities. How is it that epidemics cause in Bombay in proportion to its population infinitely greater havoc than in the cities of the West? There must be something radically wrong with our local conditions. It may be either the building bye-laws which perpetuate overcrowding in the city, or the conditions of its sewers and drains, or any other cause, but the fact remains that local conditions are a great deal responsible for the higher rate of mortality as compared with that of European and American cities. Some time ago it was intimated that Mr. Momie was going to bring forward some very important proposals which were likely to have far-reaching effects on the health of the city. Nearly two years have passed since the intimation was given and yet nothing appears to have been done during the long interval, and it is high time the Commissioner now brought forward his proposals.

Recrudescence of the Epidemic.

At the doctors' conference early this week Dr. Turner and Col. Liston wanted to assure the public that there was no chance of a recrudescence of the epidemic in the city. This assurance has however failed to reassure the public, in view of the opinion held to the contrary by other authorities on the subject formed on the experience of the countries where this epidemic has raged. At Monday's meeting of the Corporation Dr. Dadachanji affirmed his belief in the possibility of a recrudescence of the epidemic and quoted Dr. Samuel next in support of his theory. In this connection it would be interesting to know what Dr. West says in the matter. This eminent authority on the subject says:—

"The great fact of the last 50 years, and which must be taken into account in considering infection, is the enormous increase in the facility of communication between the different parts of the world and the same country. Formerly when communication was difficult, the original attack conferred immunity for long enough time. There can be no doubt that the influenza has been more or less constantly with us for the last 16 years and breaking out at intervals of every few months in fresh epidemics until one may fairly begin to wonder if it will ever again leave us completely. So we should expect recrudescence under present conditions, and the complete disappearance of the disease would be rendered very difficult."

The epidemic is raging with great virulence in South Africa and other parts of the world, and it remains to be seen what precautionary measures are taken to prevent the infection spreading to Bombay another time.

MOFUSSIL RELIEF WORK.

PEOPLE'S PLIGHT AT UTAN.

The epidemic seems still to be severe in some of the outlying districts near Bombay. On Thursday the Rev. Edward-Fernandes of Utan, a small town with a population of about 3,000 in Salsette and very difficult of access, appealed to Dr. Turner to send Medical aid as many people in Utan were dying of influenza without Medical treatment. Dr. Turner was unable to accede to the request as the place is far outside the Municipal limits. He referred the reverend gentleman to the Humanitarian League to whom it was represented that, not only the population of Utan but those of surrounding villages, were in grave need of aid.

Yesterday the President of the League, accompanied by Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, Secretary, and Mr. Potdar, one of the assistant medical officers, went to the place taking with them medicines, clothing and blankets. The most urgent cases were visited and in the course of about an hour a large number of sufferers were located, some of them being severe cases in which the pneumonia stage had been reached, several of the cases were also of many days' duration. Medecine was prescribed and given in these cases and it was decided to open a dispensary in the parish school-room from to-day, it being obvious that only the fringe of the epidemic in this place could be touched by such a flying visit as was only feasible yesterday. To-day Dr. Apte L.M.S., of Girgaon, assisted by Mr. Potdar, will go down to take charge of the dispensary. It may be mentioned that while charitable dispensaries have been opened in some other centres in the district by Government and others, the people of Utan and the neighbouring villages were entirely without medical aid hitherto.

The question of extending aid to other places in the mofussil is under consideration but the difficulties are great. Utan for instance is six miles from Bhayndar, which is 36 miles from Bombay, and it can only be reached from the former place by bullock cart. The question of so extending the work of the League is also affected by the extent to which further financial assistance is forthcoming from the public.

Mr. Navalkar, member of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday visited some of the League's dispensaries in Bombay and afterwards recorded his great appreciation of the work that is being done.

EPIDEMIC AND POST OFFICE.

The Presidency Postmaster notifies:—

Owing to the shortage of staff on account of the present epidemic the latest hour of posting unregistered and registered letters and parcels at the Bombay General Post Office and the Branch Office at Church Gate Street, will, with effect from the 25th current and until further orders be as follows:—Registered letters 6-0 p. m; Parcels 6-0 p. m; Unregistered letters 6-30 p. m.

The hours of business and delivery in the General Post Office and in the town Sub-Offices have been curtailed and traffic is likely to be delayed.

EPIDEMIC IN MOFUSSIL TOWNS.

The mortality returns of important towns in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th instant were as follow, the figures in brackets being the total for the corresponding week of the previous year:—Poona 1,135 (132), Sholapur 1,656 (97), Dandharpur 84 (18), Broach 215 (36), Nadiad 124 (18), Ahmedabad 861 (522) and Karachi 279 (119).

IN NAVSARI.

In Navsari, the influenza epidemic which shows some sign of abatement, has claimed many Parsi victims, several families having had the misfortune to lose more than one member. A Parsi lady who had lost her young brother, in the short period of three weeks thereafter lost all her three sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. R. A. Deboo aged 26, was a promising youth, who, wrote out the life of Dr. Dadabhoy Nauroji on a post card, the caligraphical facsimiles of which appeared this paper.

POOR RELIEF WORK AT PORBANDER

A correspondent, writing from Porbander, says the medical organisation of the State has proved itself unequal to the task of doing relief work during the epidemic there. The local hospitals are said to be managed by highly paid officers, but the attendance available is poor, while there is real scarcity of medicines. The Municipality, is alleged to be doing little more than registering deaths. The correspondent calls for urgent relief.

MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

The following are the figures of mortality in the city of Madras:—15th (Sunday and Monday) 554, 16th 324, 17th 355, 18th 313, 19th 298, 21st (Sunday and Saturday) 452, 22nd 309.

PREVALENCE AT DELHI.

GOVERNMENT TO TARRY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

Influenza is widespread in Simla, many officials having been attacked. It is therefore possible that the transfer of Government departments to Delhi may be delayed, as it is felt more travelling can be restricted in these circumstances, the better both for the individuals affected and the general population.

The epidemic has also made its appearance in Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening at Victoria Hall, Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., presiding to consider the attitude of Imperial and local governments towards Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Resolutions were passed, among them being one resenting the illiberal and hostile attitude of the Government of India and local Governments towards indigenous systems of medicine and strongly appealing to the sense of self-respect, self-preservation and patriotism of Indians for their hearty cooperation and financial support in the advancement of the cause of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

THE SECOND OUTBREAK AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The second outbreak of influenza in Calcutta has now assumed serious proportions. The Health Officer of Calcutta has issued a report showing the steps which the Corporation has taken to combat the disease. Health inspectors are distributing medicines to patients. During the week ending 12th October, the mortality from influenza was one hundred twenty-one and during next week it rose to one hundred fifty-eight. The epidemic is raging severely in all the districts of Bengal.

WHAT IS THE TRUE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The true preventives of disease are pure blood and a healthy life."—Dr. Sir Benjamin Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.

A telegram published in the papers yesterday states in reference to the prevalence of the mysterious fever in South Africa that "several thousand people were inoculated with very beneficial results." Here we have the favourite statistical prodigy. So many thousands inoculated. "Very beneficial results!" It is capital! How often in the past medical nostrums similarly palmed off on a gullible public as *nt plus ultra*, were finally abandoned as "worse than worthless"! Yet as President Lincoln said, "You can fool art of the people all of the time." The writer of the leading article in yesterday's Times of India" who please correct ccording to copy the latest medical fetish as one delivered from the mysterious epidemic belongs to my mind to that lass of people of whom Mr. Lincln speaks as capable of being fooled "all of the time." How sad to reflect that even intelligent people swallow as gospel, fiction emanating from tainted source!

This craze for inoculations of disease into everybody raises the question whether Vico is not correct in his theory, that Nature punishes vicious populations by causing them to inflict their proper castigation on themselves, their families and their fellow-citizens.

Dr. Sir Oscar Clayton, the favourite Surgeon of the late King, has made an observation in regard to cholera inculation, which indeed applies to all such nostrums. Dr. Clayton says:—

"This inoculation is working in the dark, and is liable to lead people into neglecting those sanitary measures which, to my mind, are the greatest barriers against the disease."

This observation of Sir Oscar Clayton goes to the point. Thtse magical inoculations even if they possessed efficacy (which indeed they do not) would do little but mischief in leading people to disregard those sanitary cautions which operate against all varieties of filthy diseases.

Our only safeguard against disease consists in personal and municipal cleanliness.

Will Dr. Turner see to the prompt and complete removal of refuse and the cleansing of gutters and drains in the poorer quarters of the city?

The well-to-do are already well attended to in this respect. *But I plead for the poor!* For those I plead who cannot make their voices heard!

To raise the poor above the pinch of poverty and beyond the reach of epidemics is a task in which an angel might compete!—Yours, etc.

P. F. B.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon from Poona on Friday, 1st November will be public. Their Excellencies will leave Poona station by special train at 6 p.m.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, notifies all Turkish subjects Asiatic or European, men and women, that they must call at his office on November 5 at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No one can deny the fact that the economic status of India depends upon the development of trade and industries in India; while the development of the latter depends to a greater extent upon the Railway. They also form the connecting link between different parts of India and as such they are the chief source of travelling over the whole of India. Thus for the sake of passengers and traffic, healthiest and fullest accommodations should be provided. But as a matter of fact this side of the question is quite neglected by the Railway authorities. The third class passengers in particular and all passengers in general are inhumanly treated. The convenience and treatment given to the former class of passengers are quite inconsistent with what they ought to be.

The largest share of Railway income is derived from this class of passengers and yet how horripilating is the idea of their treatment; much more so is the actual experience: The climax is reached when we read with a shudder the words of Mahatma Gandhiji on this point who lays stress upon the desirability of discontinuation of travelling altogether by Railways under the circumstances as at present; under these circumstances only the non-prevailing of epidemics like plague, influenza etc., should amaze us.

But very little—practically nothing—is done to relieve the helpless passengers of those hardships by the master-minds and welwishers of India.

We have recently founded the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association in Bombay with a view to relieve those hardships. And under the auspices of this Association it has been decided to hold "The First Railway Conference" at Nadiad under the Presidentship of the Mahatma Gandhiji.

But now can we make this Conference a success, if we have not sufficient money to meet with the expenses of the Conference? To make it a success we appeal to you—to the charitable public, therefore, to grant us donations, large or small—for the sake of their poor and ignorant brethren, their feelings of mercy and love, development of the Indian trade and industries, your own experience as a passenger and lastly for the sake of self-respect, which is the first step towards achieving Self-Government.

And in return you shall be instrumental in removing those immense and unbareable sufferings of the poor.

All subscriptions should be sent to the General Secretaries, First Railway Conference, 306 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY,
Hony. Joint Secretary.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee will meet on Monday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Mavji Govindji's office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to consider the proposal to pospone the next conference at Nadiad *sine die* on account of the epidemic and the inability of Mr. Gandhi to preside over it; and to hold an All-India Conference at Delhi during the Congress week.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following figures will show the magnitude of India's economic strain on account of War:—

		Rs.
(a)	War Gift	1,50,00,00,000
(b)	Proposed fresh contribution as a gift	67,00,00,000
(c)	Additional Military expenditure approximate	35,00,00,000
	Total Rs.	2,52,50,00,000
(a)	Total paid up capital of 2,476 Joint Stock Companies in India.	85,00,00,000
(b)	Total Capital outlay on Railways in India 36,000 miles	5,25,00,00,000
(c)	Total Capital outlay on Canals 5,220 miles ...	72,78,60,000
(d)	Total Capital outlay on 484 factories including all mill's Cotton, Jute, Wool, Paper, Rice, Flour, Timber, Gins, and Presses ...	31,41,53,719
(e)	Total Capital on 196 Yarn and Cloth Mills	16,42,15,046
(f)	Total Capital outlay on 210 Mining Works...	11,83,15,000

This means that out of the above War contributions about 7,428, new Joint Stock Companies would have been floated, or 18,900, miles of new Railways could have been laid out, or 1,56,600, miles of new Canal Works could have been built, or 3,872, new factories could have been started, or 2,800, new Cloth Mills for which the poor are so much clamouring could have been built, or 4,200, new Mining Works could have been set going to add to the wealth of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"K."

RICE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The rice market fell heavily on rumoured cancellation of licenses for Java representing 17,000 tons. The Rice Commissioner says nothing is settled yet. The market is now dull awaiting the Commissioner's decision.

SERVANTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

TREAT BY LORD & LADY WILLINGDON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a treat on Wednesday evening at Ganeshkind, to the servants and menial staff of the Government House establishment. The number of the entertained including wives and children of the servants was 1,548. Various amusements were provided. There were races for children and adults, and one or two mounted competitions for men of the bodyguard. Sweetmeats and small articles of personal wear were distributed to each guest in the course of the evening.

FULS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Continued from page 7

will be even more successful than the proposed system of a division of subjects. We are fully confident that the new councils and ministers will work in the most amicable manner to make whatever scheme may be finally adopted a complete success as far as it is possible in the nature of things.

APPENDIX.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly reserved with the following exceptions:—

(a) Questions regarding convicts from Agency areas transferred to British jails. This should be a transferred subject as we recommend that the general head, prisons, should be transferred.

(b) Questions regarding political prisoners and detenus proceeding from British India. This should be a transferred subject.

(c) Books, Publications, Stores and Stationary. This should be a transferred subject except where the topic exclusively concerns the Political Department

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly reserved.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—This should be transferred.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly transferred.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be reserved with the following exceptions, which should be treated as transferred subjects:—

(a) Cinematographs.
(b) The appointment of judicial officers with the exception of High Court Judges and the Advocate-General.
(c) The appointment of jail officers.
(d) Prisons.
(e) Lunacy.
(f) Licensing and Regulation of Stage Carriages.
(g) The Regulation of Presses, Newspapers and Books.
(h) Public Dramatic Performances.
(i) Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908.
(j) The Public Conveyances Act, 1863.
(k) Village Police in the Presidency Proper.
(l) Village Police in Sind.
(m) Prevention of Gambling.
(n) Race-courses.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be transferred with the following exceptions, which should be treated as reserved subjects:—

(a) Municipal matters relating to the Aden Settlement.
(b) Rules for the submission of memorials to the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State.
(c) Rules re official correspondence with the Secretary of State and the Government of India.
(d) Official correspondence, Government records, Secretariat procedure assembly of Government at Bombay, Poona or Mahableshwar.
(e) The subjects dealt with in C Branch of the General Department, with the exception of Pilgrims, Stores and Stationary.
(f) The Census Act. The Indian Copyright Act.
(g) The appointment of acting members of council.
(h) Government Servants' Conduct Rules, Uniforms. Appointments of and leave to Secretaries. Under Secretaries and the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.
(i) Grant of public holidays.
(j) Grant of certificates of age and nationality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly transferred with the exception of Railways (excluding Light and Feeder Railways).

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly reserved, the questions of the budget, loans and the Porvincial settlement being dealt with as proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—This should be wholly transferred with the following exceptions:—

(a) Questions affecting the Indian Civil Service. (b) Native Titles. (c) Cash Allowances. (d) Jaghirs and Inams.

(Sd.) GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
(Sd.) D. V. BELVI,
(Sd.) B. S. KAMAT,
(Sd.) P. A. DESAI,
(Sd.) DINSHAW PETIT,
(Sd.) SHERIFF D. CANJEE,
(Sd.) R. P. PARANJPYE,
(Sd.) S. D. GARUD.
(Sd.) VENKATESH SURINIVAS NAIK.
(Sd.) A. F. I. PATHAN,
(Sd.) S. B. UPASANI,
(Sd.) MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA,
(Sd.) PHIROZE C. SETHNA,
(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
(Sd.) HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI,
(Sd.) S. K. BARODAWALLA.

Note.—The signatures of other Members will be appended when received.

(Continued from column 6.)

and till then we should call this disease "Influenza" only because it is convenient for the present. But it would appear that because in England some doctors say that it is influenza, it must be called so, whether the pathogenic organism has been discovered or not and in spite of the absence of Pfeiffer bacilli in the present epidemic. Is this scientific?

MEDICUS.

Doctors and the Epidemic.

NOTES ON TUESDAY'S MEETING.

BY "MEDICUS."

It is a pity that the largely attended meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, on Wednesday last, proved to be a failure. It was anticipated that the leading doctors, who had undertaken to speak at the meeting, would enlighten us and relate their experience on the most interesting clinical phases of the disease and the best measures found useful, so far, to combat it. Instead of which the discussion mainly centred on the undiscovered organism which causes the infection. The meeting was convened to take place at 7 p.m., punctual to time Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the President, opened the proceedings by reading out a brief history of influenza which every medical student knows.

Dr. Row's Discovary.

Dr. R. Row, who followed, gave a description of his bacteriological researches of the organism which causes the disease, after describing the different organisms met with, which are always found in catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages, he informed us that the pathogenic germ has not been found and that *Pfeiffer bacillus*, which is known to cause influenza was conspicuous by its absence in all, or most of the cases, he had examined. He has succeeded, he said, in isolating a rod-like microbe from the urine of patients whose kidneys were affected by the disease and he thought that it was the pathogenic microbe. This microbe was extremely difficult to obtain in cultures and much work will have to be done before any definite and practical conclusion could be drawn from it. Dr. Turner was the next speaker. He read a lengthy history of the invasion of the city by the epidemic, its progress and the measures adopted to check it. The medical profession learnt nothing new from Dr. Turner's interesting notes as all were familiar with these details from publication in the press.

Dangerores Specific.

Colonel Glen Liston then rose and informed us that his experiences and researches did not confirm Dr. Row's finding of a rod-like bacillus in the kidneys. He, his assistants and co-workers, had failed to find anything in the kidneys. They have, however, met a bacillus, which resemble Pfeiffer bacillus, in the lungs and also in the secretion of some patients who had suffered from the disease for some days. It would appear, then, that the bacillus is absent during the earlier part of the disease but appears towards the end of the illness. He ended by warning the profession against the use of the so-called specifics in this disease, particularly a drug much in vogue at present, which, in his opinion, caused serious and harmful effects on people who have taken this medicine. I have already called attention, in these columns, to a preparation that is much vaunted against this disease, in these days, and Colonel Liston, no doubt, referred to the same stuff.

Vaunted Dr. Kapadia's interesting researches.

The most interesting part of the proceedings was Dr. Kapadia's description of the pathological lesions that have been observed at the J. J. Hospital. Medical men were able to understand from it many clinical details that they have observed during the course of this disease which assumes protean forms. No less interesting was Dr. Billimoria who gave us some valuable points of his experience. Soon after this, all the Europeans who were present and their admirers left. After a few other speakers had addressed the meeting a resolution was passed for appointing a committee to investigate the disease which gave rise to some discussion. Some of the members, who resented the abrupt departure of the Europeans who attended the meeting, thought that the Union ought to undertake, independently of Government, an investigation of the disease, while others thought that a committee of mixed European and Indian members should be appointed.

What we want to know.

It seems to me that it would have been more profitable to discuss the clinical aspects of the disease, its curious and irregular course, the danger points noticed and the measures found most useful in the treatment of this mysterious affection, which many still refuse to call "Influenza". We should have liked for instance to know whether the cerebro-spinal fluid has been examined bacteriologically and with what result. But it would appear that the disease is already assumed to be influenza, though the organism that causes influenza is universally admitted to be absent in this pandemic affection!

What the authorities say

Sir William Osler who is a great authority says that in influenza "the bacilli are present in enormous numbers in the nasal and bronchial secretions of patients, in the latter almost in *pure cultures*." The italics are mine. Dienlafay, another great medical authority, in his "*Traite de Pathologie interne*" also says that the influenza bacilli are found easily in the secretions. Now, it is rather strange that in this epidemic the bacilli which are believed to cause influenza are absent. I do not think that much can be made of Colonel Liston's statement that towards the end of the illness, in some cases, a bacillus resembling *Pfeiffer bacillus* has been found and isolated. Just as other organisms are frequently met with in catarrhal affections of the air passages. Pfeiffer bacillus is also met with, everywhere and very often, here, in Bombay, in many cases of acute diseases of the respiratory passages. The presence of this bacillus in some of the cases examined by Colonel Listen does not justify him, or any one else, to say that *it is the pathogenic organism of this disease*. We have yet to discover it.

(Continued in column 5.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

PUBLIC DEPARTURE FROM POONA ON NOV. 1ST.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published yesterday, notifies that his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Willingdon of Ratton, Governor of Bombay, will leave Poona on the 1st November 1918 at 6 p.m. His Excellency will start from the Poona Railway Station.

His Excellency will drive from Ganeshkhind to the Poona Railway Station escorted by the Body Guard and a detachment of the 7th Hariana Lancers *via* Lakri Pul, Sadashiv Peth Howd to Girls' High School, Apa Balwant Chowk, Bhudwar Chowk, Reay Market, Tambako Ali Chowk, Someshwar Temple, Nain Suk, Barud Pul, Bhawani Peth Road, Main Street, Arsenal Road, Bund Garden Road, Lothian Road, Connaught Road, Finance Road, Sassoon Road. Under the orders which will be issued by the Military Authorities, a Guard of Honour with Band will be drawn up on the Station Platform, and the Sassoon Road will be lined by troops. The usual salute will be fired to announce his Excellency's departure as the train leaves the station.

His Excellency will be received, on arrival at the Poona Railway Station, by the General Officer Commanding Southern Command, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, the Commissioner of Revenue, Central Division, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations resident in Poona, the Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies, the Director of Public Instruction, the Officer Commanding Poona Brigade, the Secretaries to Government, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, the Collector of Poona, the District Judge, Poona, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Police, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, stationed in Poona, and the Officers Commanding Regiments in Poona and Kirkee, or such of the above high officials as are then in Poona.

The Sardars of the Deccan, the President of the Poona City Municipality, the President of the Suburban Municipality, or such of the above gentlemen as are then in Poona, are invited to be present on the occasion. All officers of his Majesty's Services present in Poona and not otherwise on duty are invited to attend. Service Dress with Swords will be worn.

Entrance to the station compound and platform will be by tickets only, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to Government, Political Department. Space will be reserved as far as possible for such members of the general public as may apply for tickets. The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Poona Railway Station for his Excellency's departure and for the adequate provision of space for those invited to attend. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, will maintain order outside the Railway compound and keep the roads clear.

Full dress will be worn by Officers of Government entitled to wear uniform and Morning dress by all others.

DANGERS AHEAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done well to point out the greatest defect of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme from the fiscal and economic point in your leading article on the 21st instant under the heading of "Dangers Ahead." In the course of the article you write, "But the danger of the exploitation of India's rich raw materials and of her labour force, in the interest of foreign capitalists, has, however, not yet been removed." In fact, at a meeting of the Imperial War Conference held in June last a resolution was passed "that the Governments of the Empire should make such arrangements among themselves as to ensure that all the essential raw materials produced within the Empire, should be available for the purpose of securing to the Empire and the belligerent Allies *the command* of certain essential raw materials *to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible and safeguard their industrial requirements.* (Italics are mine.) Is there any doubt about the policy which is going to be adopted after the war under the title of Imperial Preference?

As an example of this policy I may cite the proposal to levy an export duty on raw jute in an ascending scale as the countries whereto raw jute is exported belong to the Empire, the Allies, Neutral or the Enemy countries; the duty on export to be refunded, in case the countries where raw jute is exported are within the Empire. Any businessman will admit that this is equivalent to making raw jute sell at a discount to the entire disadvantage of the producing country. Now the all important question arises, "Is India going to be bound down to a policy of exploitation by passive concurrence of representatives officially nominated, and as is not unlikely by men who have not any well grounded ideas about fiscal and economic questions of the country?" India no doubt will be, as the authors of the Reform Report assume, "adequately represented" as it has been in the Imperial War Conference by an official, a Raja and a lawyer. Besides who will wonder if the assent of the representatives is taken to any policy at the "bayonet-point" of Loyalty, as has been the case recently in the Imperial Legislative Council?

It will be well if the people of this country bestir themselves in time and keep a vigilant watch over any attempt "to keep India as hitherto a happy hunting ground for exploitation and to turn the slow changing Government policy of industrial and economical development to their own account" by capitalist interests in England.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. P.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

BAN ON CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEPUTATIONS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister, Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, strongly urge the refusal to allow the Congress-League Deputations to proceed to England is altogether indefensible and unjust, specially when Dr. Nair and Lord Sydenham are allowed to push their propaganda. Government action is causing deep resentment and the Council earnestly request immediate withdrawal of the prohibitory orders."

DEATH OF MR. RAMKRISHNA RAO PANDIT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao Pandit, retired Deputy Commissioner and Manager, Court of Wards of Bhonsala State, fell a victim to influenza last night at the age of 64. His funeral was attended by a large number of his friends including Mr. Sly, Commissioner, Nagpur division, and Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. Another victim is Rambihari Mitra, Munsif, recently transferred to Nagpur. Influenza is still increasing.

GUJARAT SABHA'S APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People residing in big cities and towns have been taken aback at the increased mortality in cities and towns and all attempts are being made to minimise the devastating influence of this fell disease. People in cities have always greater means to alleviate the sufferings and can have expert medical help more quickly. But what is the lot of the poor rural population? Without any medical man to advise them, without the means and facilities to get any medicines, without any one to explain to them the elementary precautions (preventive as well as curative), their condition is horrible. The average death-rate in the villages is 10 to 20 times the normal death-rate and in many cases the whole village population is down. This is the testimony of eye-witnesses.

The Gujarat Sabha originally started Relief work for giving relief to the people of Ahmedabad and its suburbs. It has opened a central hospital with the accommodation of 125 beds and has opened 24 dispensaries. The hospital is well-nigh full and the daily attendance at the dispensaries is about 2,500 people though it is only about 10 days that the dispensaries have begun work. People from neighbouring villages are also flocking in steadily increasing numbers as the information about the dispensaries reaches them. The hospital and the dispensaries are at present estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 but the Sabha relies on the generous and philanthrophic public of Ahmedabad for raising the necessary sum. But the Sabha is now receiving daily a number of pressing appeals from villages for help and it is impossible to refuse them looking to the intensity of the havoc by the epidemic. At the same time, with the funds at the disposal of the Sabha, it is not possible to do anything. The Sabha has therefore no other alternative but to appeal to the generous public for liberal help to organize Relief Measures for the village population of Gujarat. Rs. 15,000 are at present estimated as the minimum amount required for starting Relief work. The Sabha intends to distribute relief through the Home Rule League centres and through other local centres willing to take up the work. The Sabha has also been able to secure the cooperation of the Salvation Army and the Sabha hopes to extend the Relief to widespread areas in Gujarat.

Any contributions small or great will be thankfully accepted. Remittances and cheques should be made payable the Secretary, Gujarat Sabha.—Yours, etc.,

Shivabhai Motibhai Patel,
Krishnalal Narsilal Desai,
Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar,
Secretaries, Gujarat Sabha.

Gujarat Sabha Office,
October 22, 1918.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last fortnight water has been supplied to Bandra in an intermittent and unreliable manner and that too in very meagre quantities. This has caused great suffering and anxiety and people have had recourse to all sorts of ditches and wells for water. It is apparent that this matter has not been properly represented to the Bombay Municipal Authorities, who have been very naturally trying to conserve the water supply. Nevertheless as Bandra is an important suburb of Bombay, its sanitation cannot be allowed to be neglected owing to an imperfect supply of water. If the present state be allowed to be continued for a few days more, it would not be surprising if there is a sudden outbreak of cholera, and then in spite of all precautions, what with the large supply of meat, fish and vegetables from Bandra, the outbreak will be communicated to Bombay and spread there within less than 60 minutes.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, Oct. 24.

COMING KARTIKI EKADASHI FAIR

The following press communiqué is published—

As it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Kartiki Ekadashi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in November, the principal day being the 14th of that month, it is hereby notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot, without interfering with the essential goods traffic in connection with the war, arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said Fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

SEX IN OFFSPRING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope the readers of "The Chronicle" will not accept Dr. Arabella Kepealy as a scientific authority on that very recondite problem in heredity, sex in offspring. To judge from her remarks, reprinted in "The Chronicle", she seems to have not the faintest glimmering of the mass of biological research on the subject during the last twenty years. A medical practitioner of mediocre ability is scarcely the authority one would go to for scientific facts, but then the London "Daily Mail" is well known for its sensational articles to gain the public ear.

The position with regard to sex in our biological knowledge may be summed up in the phrase, "We do not know." The mass of facts as to the life-history of the germcess is still so incomplete that no scientist may dare as yet to say definitely what constitutes sex in the cell. One fact is almost proven, that the female germ-cell has two more chromosomes than the male germcell, and many biological facts seem to prove that the male is a *reduced* female, while the female has masculinity latent in her. But there is no fact I know of which, scientifically tested, proves that we can influence the sex of offspring by an outward environment we make, whether by food, or climate, or by exercise, or no exercise. Presumably the sex of the offspring is settled when the parental germ-cells unite, long before the environment begins to operate. To proclaim that women by taking no exercise will give birth to boys is utter balderdash. One of the greatest military nations of the world, which laid special emphasis on its male inhabitants as fighters, and aimed at a preponderance of males, was the people of Sparta, where every girl was rigidly trained in athletics and gymnastics to bear healthy and strong children. As I have remarked before, no one as yet knows what makes for sex when a male and female germ-cell unite to make a new individual. And in this state of our ignorance to delude women by telling them that by keeping themselves undeveloped and unhealthy they will give birth to boys is a positive crime against humanity. No doubt, Dr. Arabella Kenealy means well; but the public glamoured by the title "Doctor", does not know the difference between a faddist and a scientist. In England the medical profession knows Dr. Arabella Kenealy's standing on matters of a scientific nature; in India the public probably does not. I write therefore to warn your readers that in countries where information is more diffused about biology than here, these remarks of Dr. Arabella Kenealy's on heredity will not be accepted as scientific, nor acted upon by people who desire before acting to be sure they are not deluding themselves.—Yours, etc.,

C. JINARAJADASA.

Madras, Oct. 22.

SANITATION AT BYCULLA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent your admirable leader on "The Lesson of the Epidemic", may I be permitted through the columns of your paper to request our sleepy City Fathers to visit Machhli Bazar near Victoria Gardens, and see for themselves the utter squalor in which Bombay's poor are compelled to reside. More particularly should they make it a point to walk through the narrow byelane in this street which opens on to Parel Road, quite close to the foot of Byculla Bridge. Putrid matter of all descriptions lies strewn about, giving out an awful stench. Here also they will find persons occupying rooms, and having as their next-door neighbours, latrines which jut on to this lane. One wonders how the inmates can bear this all. And not the least of it is that hundreds of persons use this passage as a thoroughfare. The profound indignation which such a state of thing calls up is soon cooled down when it is realized that we have not the power to improve matters. Truly "what is wrong with the poor is their poverty", for otherwise can we doubt that ere this their voice would have been taken for the voice of God.—Yours, etc.,

SANITAS.

DISTRESS AND REVENUE COLLECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The time is drawing near when the Government will have to settle the knotty question of assessment dues this year. In Gujerat, excepting Surat, the rainy season has entirely failed. There have been five or six inches of rain in the Ahmedabad district, about 12 to 13 inches in Kaira and about 15 inches in Broach. The crops will most probably be below four annas. The Government will therefore have to suspend the revenue dues for the next year. In Kaira, revenue dues should be remitted because, there was a partial failure of crops there last year also. I hope that in view of the agitation last year against unjust assessments in Kaira, the Government will not create such a situation this year. If at all the Government be obliged to order anna valuation, it should not leave it in the hands of petty officials. There is absolutely no scope for anna valuation this year, because it is admitted on all hands, that the rains have failed entirely. Why should not the Government publish the orders of suspension or remission, as the case may be, sooner, so that the agriculturists may be relieved of some of their anxieties?—Yours, etc.

K

Girgaon, Oct. 22.

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THE STORY OF ARCHANGEL.

A WELL-PLANNED RISING.

"The Daily Chronicle's" Special Correspondent, Mr. Arthur E. Coping, wrote from Archangel on August 20th, as follows:—

As the day approached for concerted action against the Bolsheviks, Archangel lay ruddy and agleam in bright sub-Arctic sunshine, a new stillness, born of suspicion and anxiety, intensifying the quietude that came of arrested industry and commerce.

The persecuted majority, crouching out of sight behind their walls and windows, noted that, among companies of the armed minority passing through the streets, bluster and swagger had largely given place to confidential talk and hurried footsteps. Some of these companies paid lengthy visits to banks—even to banks that had already been plundered—and to institutions which, in former days, were centres of public administration. For note the Bolsheviks at their old naughtiness of destroying records. Not only was the depositor to find his balance and securities gone, but also every ledger and memorandum testifying to their existence. Deeds of property, municipal archives—all the clerical furniture of civilisation became material for bonfires.

Another movement was to the opposite shore, where the Bolsheviks' uncouth soldiery—Germans, Letts and gaol-birds—made double preparations for a fight and a flight.

Conceive the ensuing period of sleepless anxiety dragging through interminable northern days that knew no nights.

Bolsheviks, instigated no doubt by German counsellors, dispatched two large ice-breakers down stream; nor could the watchers doubt that those vessels would be sunk in the fairway, to block our naval and military forces. A thick fog rested on the water, and anon tired eyes saw a contracting circle of Bolshevik tugs.

ARCHANGEL CHANGES HANDS.

With unprecedented slowness the hands of the clock moved on—until a certain hour was reached. Fitful rifle fire broke out from several quarters of the town—followed by silence. What was the upshot? There were anxious speculations on board—also doubtless in the Bolshevik camp on shore.

The listening operator heard thrilling news. A naval vanguard, on reaching the fortified island, some 16 miles away, had been attacked by the Bolshevik garrison, whom it promptly subdued.

Russia's authoritative citizens, issuing from their homes, had everywhere overcome the usurping Russians. With a minimum of violence, with only one death, Archangel had changed hands; and the Red Guard garrison were already in prison.

The hope at the rail-head was the fear on the ship—had the fairway been blocked? An answer came to those keeping a bright look-out. They espied the slate-coloured prow and funnels of a swift and shapely unit of Great Britain's Navy. Bolshevik artillery bestirred itself, and a few shells flew rather wildly across the water. Then the slate-coloured visitor got to work, and when landing parties reached the beach Kedroff and Eiduck, with their punished forces, were off by rail on a southward journey.

Soon other vessels arrived (for unskilful Bolsheviks had sunk the ice-breakers to no advantage). One brought General Poole, who, on learning how matters stood, issued orders for tootle on the syren. This had a remarkable consequence wholly unforeseen. Other craft followed suit, then others and still others, until from every sort of horn, hooter, and whistle the varied shipping of Archangel, spread along her miles of water frontage, sent up a sustained roar of triumph such as is seldom heard. Then crashing peals of bells from the numerous churches contributed a new wave of joyous sound.

An elaborate and impressive Service of Thanksgiving—attended by newly-recruited Russian troops, and set off by rich trappings of the National Church—last Sunday gave further expression to the town's gratitude for its delivery from the Bolsheviks. Already industry, commerce and banking are being re-established under a Provisional Government composed of National Assembly Socialists, who, as a matter of patriotism and common sense, recognise the need for restoring private enterprise in the land.

RACING IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

It is estimated that one-third population of Karachi are suffering or have suffered from influenza during the present epidemic. Thus the mortality although at the rate is sufficiently high to wipe out the whole population of the town in little over four years, cannot be said to be proportionately very high. There are now ten travelling dispensaries in charge of medical men who distribute more than twenty-five thousand doses of medicine daily in addition to the treatment of patients at six municipal dispensaries and seven temporary dispensaries and registration stations now in operation. In addition to medicine, brandy, milk and other comforts, the dispensaries are supplying pneumonia jackets free of charge to very poor as it was discovered that many suffering from pneumonia were practically without covering or clothing. At the meeting of the Municipality last night it was decided to close all cinemas, theatres, places of public amusement and all schools.

Mortality from influenza alone on first three days of the week averages hundred and twelve daily. Yesteday's influenza mortality was hundred and twentwy-two, which is seven times larger than the total mortality on the same date last year.

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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The final sitting of the House of Lords before the rising for the vacation was devoted to a discussion of the subject of Imperial Preference, introduced by the desire to obtain a statement that would clear up the ambiguous condition in which recent pronouncements had left the subject.

Earl Beauchamp called attention to the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies announcing that his Majesty's Government had decided upon a Preferential scheme of trade within the Empire, and moved for papers. He thought that the announcement should have been made in Parliament instead of at a casual luncheon somewhere in the City. They would like to know exactly what the resolution was and whether it was in the same terms as that which was passed last year on a similar occasion by the Imperial War Conference, or whether it was something new. Sir R. Borden had, he said, recently declared that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the Imperial War Conference had this year had the question of Preference under consideration. That was a welcome declaration, directed not only to the people of this country but also to Mr. Hughes, who had been busy making a series of partisan speeches on this subject. If Mr. Hughes forgot that he was a guest of this country, we were most unwilling to forget it also. Therefore he would abstain from any word of criticism of what had been said by Mr. Hughes. But he would like to hear from the Government whether, when Mr. Hughes made these speeches he was speaking as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, as a member of the Imperial War Conference, as Prime Minister of Australia, or as a private individual. He could not help thinking the same success would attend Mr. Hughes's attempts to convert the people of this country to Protection as attended his attempt to convert the people of Australia to conscription.

There were two ways in which different duties might be imposed—either by new duties or by subtractment from existing duties. He understood there was to be no tax on food. But there did remain the alternative that existing duties might be reduced in the case of articles from the Dominions or Colonies. That policy was not excluded by anything which had appeared in explanation of this resolution, but it would be difficult, because the Treasury would be most unwilling to forego any existing receipts. There remained other goods which might be the subject of taxation—raw material, timber and wool. He did not think anything had been suggested to indicate that those raw materials were to be the subjects of preference. It was very difficult to see where there could be substantial relief in regard to other articles. Last year Sir R. Borden made a speech when he returned to Canada, in which he exposed the meaning of the new policy, as it was then. It seemed then to be a matter of freights, which seemed to point to a freight war between us and our Allies. Freight war was a game at which two could play.

If food was not to be taxed, how were Australia and Canada to be benefited? Had the Government taken into consideration the question of India? There were the interests of our Allies to consider. It was a most unfortunate moment to suggest that we should impede our trade with Belgium and France. Again how would this question affect the League of Nations? It was understood that on the Paris resolutions America had expressed no opinion and he imagined she had expressed no opinion on the new determination of the Government. It was important to act in the fullest cooperation with America.

EARL CURZON'S STATEMENT.

Earl Curzon said that Lord Beauchamp seemed to have the impression that some novel and rather startling declaration of policy had been made by the Government. That was not how the Government regarded the matter. Declaration and resolution as to Imperial Preference had played a part in the proceedings of every Imperial Conference for years, some of them presided over by members of the Liberal party. The last occasion was the Imperial Conference of last year. The proceedings of that Conference were laid before Parliament. On the 26th April, 1917, that Conference passed a resolution declaring that the time had arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in the matter of food supplies, raw materials and other essential industries and expressed itself in favour of each part of the Empire, "having due regard to the interests of our Allies," giving specially favourable treatment and facilities to the products and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. That resolution was also passed by the Imperial War Cabinet. That policy, announced then, stood as the policy of the Government at the present day. No departure had been made from it, and no expansion had been added to it. In the course of last year a statement was made on the subject at the Guildhall by the Prime Minister when he received the freedom of the City, in which Mr. Lloyd George said the Government believed that a system of Preference could be established which would not involve a tax upon food. These sentiments were substantially identical with the quotations from Sir R. Borden's speeches in Canada and elsewhere.

Now he came to the proceedings of the present summer. The Secretary for the Colonies alluded to the fact that he had been chairman of a Committee to advise the Cabinet as to the best way of carrying out this principle when the time should arrive, the principle being that, where duties are in operation or where new duties are imposed preference should be given to the products of the Dominions or Colonies, and that principle the War Cabinet, acting in accordance with the previous history he had described, armed. There was no resolution. There was a decision of the War Cabinet. The resolutions of the Imperial Conference were published annually, and if the question came before that Conference on this occasion and it saw fit to renew its resolution, or pass a new one, of course, it would be made public. He believed the subject had not been specifically under discussion at this year's Imperial Conference. It had not been before the Imperial War Cabinet this year but obviously it would be discussed before the Dominion statesmen went back. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had more than once, in reply to questions during the past few weeks, said that when Parliament reassembled in the autumn a full statement would be made on the subject of preference. In view of the fact that there had not been time for discussion with our friends from the Dominions, and still less with our Allies, it was still more desirable to postpone the full announcement until that collaboration had taken place. When that had happened there would be no reluctance to give the country every information.

As to Lord Beauchamp's criticisms of the oratorical efforts of Mr. Huges, he thought the noble Earl was a little too sensitive on the point. Statesmen from the Dominions came here in connection with the Imperial Conference and War Cabinet, but they were expected to make speeches throughout the country, as they were more acceptable as speakers throughout the country than were the statesmen of this country. Broadly speaking, they seemed to accept the theory that they were not here to interfere with the domestic policy of our Government—(hear, hear)—and so far as he had followed the speeches of Mr. Hughes he had not traced any unfair or improper desire to dictate to us what our policy ought to be. He thought there would be considerable danger in muzzling Mr. Hughes, or in muzzling any representative of the Dominions when he came over here; and he would suggest to his noble friend that if he were dissatisfied with these performances or if he thought they transgressed the bounds of decorum he should enter the lists against Mr. Hughes. He was certain that many platforms could be found in the country which would be adorned by the presence of the noble Earl and he could not conceive a more interesting spectacle than a meeting addressed both by the noble Earl and Mr. Hughes. (Laughter.).

With regard to the suggestion that the adoption of a system of preference would jeopardise the prospects of a League of Nations, why should it have that result? Did the noble Earl contend that a nation could not enter into a mutual arrangement without pledging itself to a mutual adoption of free imports? Was no nation to be admitted to the League of Nations unless it pledged itself either to have no tariff or not to differentiate in its tariff? If the noble Earl took that line he was convinced that he was raising a new, unnecessary, and what might in the last resort turn out to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of a realisation of a League of Nations. One thing was absolutely certain. A League of Nations was wholly unthinkable that did not comprise France and the United States of America. Both those countries were firm in answering adherence to the principle of preference within their respective dominions, and indeed they carried it much further than it had ever been proposed we should do in this country. The United States differentiated strongly in favour of Cuba and the Philippines, France differentiated in favour of her great colonial empire. Were we going to decline to join France and America in a League of Nations unless they surrendered their deeply-rooted convictions in this respect? Or, on the other hand, was it contended that they would decline to join us because we had decided to adopt, perhaps rather late in the day, a system to which they had clung so tenaciously for so long? To mix up the question of preference with that of a League of Nations was really to confuse the issue, and to run the risk of spoiling the chance of both. For the reason that he had stated there were no papers, but when they had the fuller statement which he had promised it would be possible to ask for papers or any regulations that might be made.

A PREMATURE STEP.

The Marquis of Crewe said the position apeared to be that Imperial Preference would be instituted without a tax on food, but that, having got the principle asserted, efforts would then be made in consultation with the Dominions to pass on to preferential duties on food. He regretted it had been thought necessary to resuscitate the question at the moment. It seemed to him altogether premature even to mention Colonial preference and altogether premature to put it, as was now put, as the one fiscal change on which the Government were determined before it was possible to state what the general fiscal policy of the Government would be in respect of the war, and the conditions arising out of it. None of the Allies had yet finally decided what their future dealings would be with Germany on commercial matters, when any such dealings would commence, and how far they might be limited by discussion in the countries concerned, and rightly so, because these limitations must obviously play almost a primary part in conducting the negotiations for peace, and to discuss them at present would be altogether futile. Moreover, the Allies had not agreed, or not announced, the terms on which they would be able to trade among themselves after the war. Who could say what the necessity of righting the wrongs of Belgium might impose on us in reference to preference in the Empire? He was not sure that the country would agree to give worse terms to Belgium than to the countries within the Empire. The position, as examined at the Paris Conference, had been changed in a material degree by the conversion of the United States from a neutral to an Allied Power. That fact itself showed how wise they were in 1916 not to attempt to formulate a definite programme. He believed that Free Trade and a tariff for revenue should be the rule, subject to certain exceptions, practically all concerned with national security. He naturally took a different view from those who believed that a protective system should be the rule, and that concessions should only be made in certain cases of necessity.

Some people thought that Mr. Hughes had somewhat overstepped the line in some of the speeches he had made in recommending action by the Government on matters which were held to be of domestic rather than Imperial concern. He thought this was to be said about Mr. Hughes in regard to his discussion of fiscal matters—that he did not look at them from the point of view either of the Protectionist or the Free Trader, but from the point of view of an opponent of Germany. So far as he was able to judge, his supreme desire was that we should have no dealings with Germany either immediately after the war or at any other time so far as possible.

The Earl of Selborne said that the experience of the war had shown us that the Free Trade system as pursued and believed in by the Liberal party before the war was incompatible with national safety. He expressed the opinion that at the next election there would be an almost unanimous vote in favour of Preference.

Lord Sydenham considered that the right course would be to postpone all tariff questions until after the war.

Earl Brassey thought it was most important that the question of Imperial Preference should be decided now as it was absolutely important that manufacturers should know how the trade of the country would be carried on after the war.

Earl Beauchamp, in view of the fact that there were papers beyond those which were circulated last year, withdrew his motion.

INDIA'S WAR INDUSTRIES.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

The late Sir John Gorst, one of the ablest and most conscientious of Under-Secretaries of State, once said that nothing in his whole life depressed him more than the apathy of the House of Commons to questions concerning India, writes "The Financier." Evidently the artists appreciated his feelings, for both "Punch" and "Truth" were fond of depicting that highly-sensitive gentleman expounding the mysteries of Indian finance to a House containing about half a dozen members.

Events have happened since then that has forced popular attention to the great Dependency, but still the knowledge and interest that the Briton—including legislators—devotes to India in the East is, to say the least, inadequate. The war has roused India financially, commercially and politically. Considering the difficulties attending rapid commercial development, in which nearly all the working classes are devoted to agriculture, the progress India has made during the last four years has been not the least remarkable phenomenon of these astonishing times. But, like the rest of the world, India insists on business on a business basis.

The Finance Minister-designate of the Viceroy's Council, Sir James Meston, put the matter with forcible eloquence before a conference of the Overseas Press Centre recently when he pointed out that our fellow Imperialists of the Middle East had done a great deal to provide Europe with food and leather for military requirements and wanted more for their work than merely I.O.U's., and the actual demand for money as currency was much greater than it used to be. He added that the banking system was in its infancy.

CREDIT AND CURRENCY.

The credit system was very poorly developed, and people were dependent on actual metal and to some small extent on currency note. It is worth nothing, however, that students of the subject are convinced that there is marked progress in the readiness to accept paper currency, and should this tendency develop to any appreciable extent we shall be at least one step on the road to solve the alarming question of the quantity of white and yellow metal that is hoarded or converted into ornaments by the majority of the people.

As everybody knows, the value of silver, owing to the excess of demand over supply, is rising in India, while at the present time the amount of gold in circulation is a negligible quantity. It is not surprising that the trouble regarding paper currency is due to the ignorance of the people, who mistook it for a method for postponing debts and believed that there would be no coin to meet them when presented. We must also remember that in certain parts of Ireland they refuse our Treasury notes, and even the English workman has a habit of converting them into silver at the earliest opportunity. Had not the Pittman Act been brought into force and great quantities of American reserves of the white metal been dispatched to relieve the pressure a serious crisis would have arisen.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

But the currency troubles of India and China have already been dealt with in the columns of "The Financier," and it will be more interesting to draw attention to some of the features of recent industrial development, which are to so large a degree responsible for the strong demand for coin currency.

India has been, and is now, first and foremost an agricultural country, nor did much progress seem likely right up to the time of the war. In July, 1914, the list of articles of export amounted to sixteen, valued at one hundred and fifty millions, and of the entire list the only manufactured goods were jute and cotton. Imports were practically confined to sugar and manufactured goods, of which cotton and iron and steel goods were the most important. Naturally, in view of the transport difficulties likely to arise, and which did actually arise, there was anxiety that might have reached a stage of panic. It was felt that the crops that native industry had sown might mature to find the markets restricted or non est. But, although supreme difficulties arose in some cases the voracious requirements of the Western world soon made themselves felt, and such products as wheat, jute, wolfram, lac, castor-sed and hides were urgently called for.

Some of these commodities were of little or no importance in old days, but the need for them has become inevitable, in view of the great development of the steel and kindred industries in recent years. Once the ball was set rolling its celerity increased.

It must be borne in mind that the bulk of these exports do not necessarily find their way to Europe, but supply the necessities of armies operating in the Near East and forces that have their headquarters in Egypt. Like so many phenomena arising from this unprecedented conflict of arms, the energy of India and the skill and vigour thrown into her industrial rise are not even now to be properly estimated even by the well-informed, and only a future generation will be able to appreciate it in its true perspective.

SANDBAGS AND KHAKI.

Too much praise cannot be given to the leading factories that already existed in August, 1914. They were quick to seize the occasion, and Calcutta, in particular, rendered invaluable aid by huge supplies of sandbags and sacking, such as her jute mills were well qualified to produce. Nor were the cotton mills, chiefly situate in Bombay, behindhand in meeting the endless demand for khaki.

An idea of the extent of their production may be gathered from the fact that the last return of the output amounts to over 20 million yards a year. Nor were these the most important of India's contributions. Until the genius of Mr. Lloyd George and the surprising energy of our workers, both male and female, had put our own munition supply on so splendid a footing, engineering establishments in Calcutta and Rangoon, as well as the railway workshops, took in hand the making of shell-cases, and proved an invaluable aid to the home production.

The Trade Commissioner, who in recent years has been established by the India Office in the City of London, in a recent lecture of singular enlightenment paid a just tribute to some of the Indian firms. In particular he mentions the Tata Steel and Iron Company, which supplied the steel which was ordered under the United Kingdom specification, and so ably did they carry out their work that not a single shell was rejected under gunproof for defective steel.

The iron and steel industry of India has been largely extended. The work of such firms as the Bengal Iron Company has increased above all expectations, while another iron and steel company has been founded on a large scale. It must be remembered that the benefits derived from the enterprise of this department of Indian industry have spread far and wide over the seat of war; for example, most of the rails so necessary to the forces operating in Africa and Mesopotamia have been drawn from India. Great has been the expansion of exports for war necessaries, and month by month the assistance given by India has grown with unexpected strength.

It is not possible in a limited space to deal with such remarkable developments as have been shown in the timber trade, for example; though inquiries would surprise those in England who have not hitherto had cause to study the subject. The leather trade, too, has played a great and important part. Cawnpore and elsewhere the old factories have done a great work, while new factories are being erected. There are a number of other industries in India not usually known to the stay-at-home Briton that have taken their place in the breach, with results far beyond expectation.

In speaking of the products of India it is impossible to conclude without a word on indigo, which used to hold so important a place in the business of British traders and the imagination of the public until the synthetic dye industry—monopolised with so much skill by Germany—drove it from its great position in the textile world.

It is pleasant to note that planters, chemists and others have shown a spirit of organisation, a determination for scientific research that promises well for the future of this important asset in India's wealth. When the strain of the present war is over it is to be hoped that more capital—badly wanted—will find its way to "the brightest jewel in the British Crown."

A STEAMSHIP BUILT IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The steamship Prosperous, built by Messrs. Burn and Co. for Mr. S. N. Roy of Chittagong, was launched this afternoon from Howrah. She is one hundred and fifty-three feet long and about twenty-four feet in depth. There is accommodation for twelve first-class and three hundred deck passengers and carrying capacity is about five hundred tons. This is the first vessel built in India under the rules and took the highest classification as a seagoing ship for the British Corporation. Every part of the vessel has been manufactured from imported raw materials mostly American. She will run from Calcutta to Colombo and back touching Akyab on the way.

LATE NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

The undermentioned citizens of Bombay have sent a telegram to H. H. the Nawab Saheb Capt. Talemahomed Khanji Saheb of Palanpur expressing their heartfelt sorrow at the unexpected and sad demise of his father Sir Sharmahomed Khanji Saheb Bahadur:—

Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Karrimbhoy, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, and Messrs. Mancherji Framji, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Rustom Vachha Gandhi, Soonderdas Narandas, Hunsraj Pragji, Maganlal Hurgowandas, Maganlal Dalpatram, Bhogilal Virchand, Motencand Girdharlal, Devidas J. Desai, Popat Prabhuram, Manoredas Tribhowandas and Baisbhai Kahandas.

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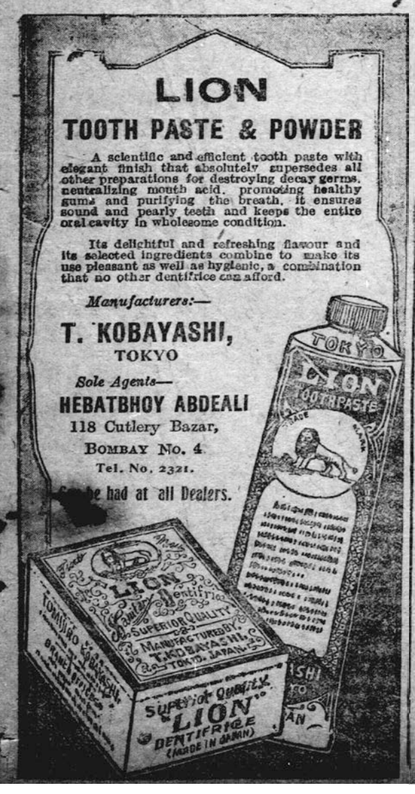

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Rain has only fallen locally on south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Trivandrum one and a half inches; Pamban a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. 2 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.858 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 "
Dew Point	72.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.701 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WSW, W, NNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind do.	106 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	25	m 2	58	28	2	25	m 9	11	19	5
		2	48a	25	3		8	49a	17	5
Sat.	26	m 3	49	27	1	26	m 10	37	19	10
		3	58a	24	8		9	53a	18	9
Sun.	27	m 5	0	26	2	27	m 0	4	19	9
		5	22a	23	9		11	28a	19	10
Mon.	28	m 6	12	25	8	28	m 1	5a	19	3
		6	52a	24	0					
Tues.	29	m 7	20	25	6	29	m 0	50	20	2
		8	8a	24	8		1	54a	18	8
Wed.	30	m 8	18	25	7	30	m 1	52	20	1
		9	2a	25	6		2	34a	18	0
Thur.	31	m 8	54	25	8	31	m 2	40	19	11
		9	41a	26	3		3	7a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	25 (Friday)	Sunrise.	6h. 36m.	Sunset.	6h. 10m
"	26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 9m
"	27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 8m
"	28 (Monday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 8m
"	29 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 38m.	"	6h. 7m
"	30 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 38m.	"	6h. 7m
"	31 (Thursday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 7m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Oct. 5d. 4h. 35.2m. a.m.; First quarter: 13d. 10. 34-0m. p.m. Full Moon 20d. 3h. 4.8m. a.m. Last quarter, 20d. 16h. 35.2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th October 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is higher, but is still in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is generally in slight excess; night temperature is below the average in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in slight excess; night temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind where it is in excess. Day temperature is above the average except at Karachi; night temperature exceeds the normal at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Katihawar, the defect being considerable locally in the latter area. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above the average; night temperature is in defect except in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal, and the defect is considerable in the south-west. Day temperature continues moderately above the average; night temperature has fallen and is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in considerable defect. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is in defect in east Hyderabad and at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar. Trivandrum reporting a heavy fall of 2.51in. A low pressure area is shown to-day over north-west Rajputana and the south-west Punjab, but has as yet exerted no appreciable influence on the weather in the neighbourhood beyond increasing the humidity in the Punjab. Day temperature remains high over the greater part of the reporting area.

No large change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 25th of October, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	..	..
Do. (24th Oct.)	86.4	67.5	36	0	..	—0.04
Jask	91.8	76.4	63	0	..	—0.08
Do. (24th Oct.)	89.8	75.3	86	0	..	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Oct.)	92.5	80.0	78	0	..	—0.21
PUNJAB—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	90.9	51.5	40	..	14.46	—7.80
Lahore	96.6	57.2	56	..	6.97	—7.96
Hissar	97.7	56.0	48	..	6.77	—4.46
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	93.4	61.8	65	..	10.26	—13.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4	64.1	34	..	11.83	—12.29
Mainpuri	95.8	58.2	38	..	11.82	—12.23
Jhansi	98.1	61.8	36	..	14.40	—10.18
Cawnpore	94.4	60.7	55	..	15.82	—17.28
Allahabad	95.2	59.2	50	..	25.44	—10.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.9	62.4	31	..	0	—2.21
Karachi	88.1	71.0	93	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer	95.2	62.5	40	..	5.63	—12.53
Jalpore	97.5	61.1	36	..	8.48	—12.88
Kotah	98.2	69.2	32	..	14.02	—9.63
Mount Abu	83.0	67.4	19	..	35.64	—20.51
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	100.6	64.9	43	..	2.77	—10.94
Dwarka	88.1	68.7	41	..	1.03	—12.63
Veraval	100	370.6	40	..	5.36	—12.30
Rajkot	102.2	62.0	31	..	8.27	—17.08
Bhavnagar Para	101.2	65.6	26	..	3.75	—15.93
Surat	102.5	67.3	55	..	15.18	—25.00
Ahmedabad	105.6	68.4	26	..	7.13	—21.43
Deesa	102.0	66.4	47	..	15.35	—7.40
Neemuch	95.7	59.7	39	..	18.74	—7.88
Indore	96.3	57.8	57	..	15.40	—15.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	55.9	57	..	37.15	—14.05
Saugor	93.0	68.0	29	..	31.17	—10.59
Hoshangabad	95.5	58.2	55	..	25.80	—19.79
Khandawa	98.6	59.1	36	..	13.06	—14.60
Akola	99.6	60.0	30	..	9.41	—19.70
Amraoti	97.2	67.8	27	..	17.22	—13.22
Nagpur	96.2	61.2	40	..	27.64	—17.23
Chanda	94.3	58.8	57	..	35.27	—12.93
Raipur	93.0	63.0	59	..	60.42	+14.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	75.2	82	..	22.99	—46.70
Ratnagiri	91.1	72.7	77	..	52.30	—45.63
Marmugao	87.2	..	89	..	56.01	—33.53
Karwar	90.3	68.9	93	..	62.13	—52.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.8	62.2	34	..	5.40	—14.99
Ahmednagar	96.3	60.8	27	..	6.65	—12.80
Poona	96.5	63.3	61	..	5.40	—15.63
Sholapur	97.2	65.9	32	..	5.66	—16.40
Bijapur	94.0	66.5	38	..	5.01	—11.68
Belgaum	91.1	59.2	69	..	20.66	—23.30
Aurangabad	96.3	65.1	21	..	7.42	—17.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.6	62.0	40	..	16.79	—20.70
Hyderabad	91.6	64.2	47	..	15.90	—11.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	75.3	80	..	62.62	—51.94
Calicut	87.8	75.1	83	..	47.00	—50.43
Cochin	89.2	75.9	83	0.32	42.75	—41.41
Colombo	86.8	75.0	94	0.07	23.75	—7.85
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam	91.3	69.7	80	..	24.75	—4.49
Bellary	95.2	67.7	74	..	8.53	—5.64
Cuddapah	98.1	67.9	73	..	12.08	—10.71
Radras	92.3	74.6	62	..	8.87	—15.14
Bangalore	84.8	59.4	55	..	13.70	—10.04
Coimbatore	94.3	68.5	66	..	4.91	—6.05
Trichinopoly	94.6	73.4	64	..	11.12	—6.00
Negapatam	83.6	75.2	77	..	6.07	—10.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 25th October, 1918, was 30.056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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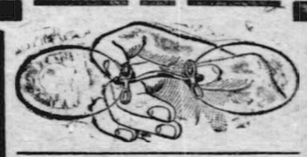

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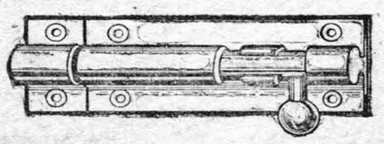
BOLT  BRAND

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(Sunday, Oct. 27, 22nd Sunday After Trinity.)

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral. Hoodward in E. Flat. Hymns 214, 321, 193, 280, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Clarke Whitfield in E. Anthem I. Hymns, 270, 359, 431. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock).—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School, 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. da Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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RAW MATERIALISM.

BY C. D. STELLING.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

War, according to the dictionaries, is a contest between nations or states carried on *by force of arms*. Such a definition was roughly true of all wars precedent to this war. It is untrue of this most colossal of all wars, as the Central Powers are slowly learning to their cost. It is not only by force of arms that contests are now waged between states. There are other forces more potent to-day, when war is waged not between rival armies, but between rival peoples. There are the moral forces which have always triumphed in the long run, and there are the financial and economic forces, which wield a more direct influence.

The arrogant ambitions of the ruling castes of Central Europe challenged first their neighbours and gradually the whole world to mortal combat. They believed that brute force could dominate the world. "Might" they proudly proclaimed "is right", and they spent several decades in welding their subject peoples into an efficient weapon of offence. Their mental horizon was bounded by their conception of Force, and its ally, Craft, as the determining factors in the destiny of this planet. But in the building of the monster war machine that was to overwhelm the world, Germany lost her soul and with her soul the power of understanding the motives and impulses of normal men. In the very first moment of the war for which she had so meticulously laid her plans over so long a period Germany made miscalculations of such colossal dimensions that the destiny of nations was changed. She miscalculated the spirit of Belgium and she miscalculated the spirit of Britain. Nor had she the wit to learn from her own blunders. Generations of militarism and materialism had deprived her of that imaginative sympathy that is essential to a nation in its dealings with other nations. By ignoring the moral laws, by which she herself set no store, but which others prized, she raised up one people after another in the Old and New Worlds against her, until she stood confronted with practically the whole world in arms. And still victory tarries. The princes and the archdukes pour out the blood of their soldiery in vain. In vain the children cry, the women wail for food and sustenance. The people of the Central Empires, seeing naught around them, but slaughter and suffering, starvation and plague, ask themselves what it is all for, what future are they fighting for? And the answer brings them no hope.

To-day it is beginning to be realised by the practical men of affairs that perhaps, after all, the war game isn't worth the candle. It isn't good business—except for the war profiteers and the military caste, who are having the chance of a life-time. But what do the traders get out of it? And what *will* they get out of it? This question of after-war trade and after-war finance has become a veritable obsession. In both Germany and Austria the Press is full of discussions on these and kindred subjects.

"For the Central Powers the continuation of the war by means of economic weapons is the most terrible danger. We shall need after the war raw materials in enormous quantities from oversea—cotton, hides, jute, copper, rubber, phosphates, oil-plants and so forth. All these things will be scarce, supplies will be far behind the gigantic world demand. *And all these things are controlled by the Entente.* The Entente can strike us tremendously hard by refusing to supply us with those raw materials. . . . . Is it not suicide to embark on an economic policy that must permanently close in our faces the Money Markets of London, New York and Paris?"

Thus writes the "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna, commenting on the economic harnessing of Austria to the German chariot. That caustic, German, sail-trimming-publicist, Maximilian Harden, writes in his periodical, the "Zukunft" of May 11th, a scornful article on the chimera of a united "Central Europe." He points out that Austria-Hungary, which owes Germany alone an annual interest of some £300,000,000, will be able to obtain a large loan nowhere, but in the United States. "More than the good will of anybody else Austria-Hungary needs that of the United States" and the United States "cannot be forced on any battlefield or by any victor to grant this accommodation."

It is recognised then in Berlin and Vienna that the sword cannot win raw material, cannot win goodwill, cannot win loans. Recognised, but not yet by the military chiefs, who stand to lose nothing by the continuation of the war, everything by its cessation. Even the most rabid Jingoes pause sometimes in their rantings about the downfall of the British Empire, the impossibility of the American army ever reaching France, and the annexation of half the universe, to mention that Germany will be ruined, unless she extorts colossal indemnities from her fallen foes. But there are more sober critics who see no prospect of these indemnities materialising and who face the future with despair.

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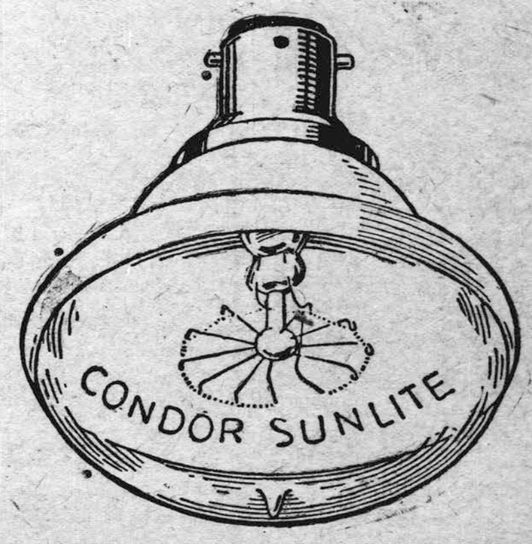

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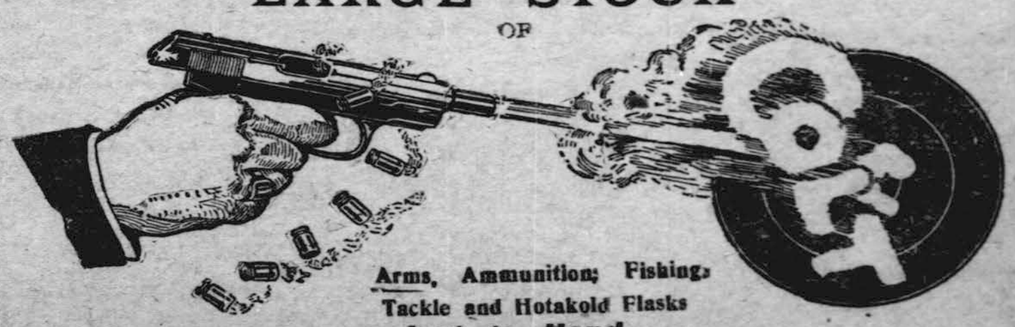

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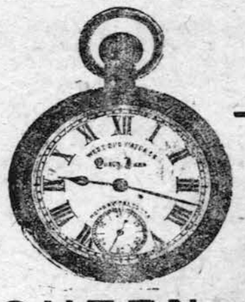

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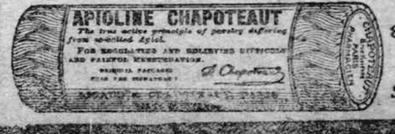

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